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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,933—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque...	8th Aug.
"ORIENTAL	6594	E. Selcer	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5081	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
"PENINSULAR ...	6594	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
"ORIENTAL	6594	E. Selcer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
"PENINSULAR ...	6594	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
"ORIENTAL	6594	E. Selcer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S Tocque.	17th "
"PENINSULAR...	6594	A. G. Cubitt....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10003	E. H. Gordon ...	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Cospellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug. 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, UEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE... ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Meccozzi	5,095	19th Aug. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto...	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 493, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND...		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Muscat, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti..	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 880: 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th Aug. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
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PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL.
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

23RD, 26TH and 28TH SEPTEMBER,
1ST, 3RD and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 4th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES for POONA 3rd EXTRA MEETING, on FRIDAY, 7th August, and for POONA 4th EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 8th August, CLOSE at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY for the Official year 1902-1903.

Price per Copy Re. 2-0.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
for Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.

Bombay, 30th July, 1903.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent.
namely Rs. 180 per Whole Share
Rs. 45 per Quarter Share
has been declared and made payable on and after 3rd August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 27th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANEKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz :—

LOT NO 1.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Bangunga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3?, new No 11257, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2367, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somail, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Lalookhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 354 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Gorindji Thakersey Moolji, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Waljt, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made on the 13th July, 1897, in the Action THOMAS EDWARD BEST dec eased, ROBERT LAZENBY, Plaintiff, and JOHN WALKER and others Defendants, (1892 B, 5632) whereby an enquiry was directed whether either and which of ANNIE MEYNELL and THOMAS BOOTH (whose correct names are believed to be ANNIE MAUD MEYNELL and JOHN BOOTH) and who are entitled to Legacies under the Will of the Testator, THOMAS EDWARD BEST, was living at the Testators death and whether either and which of them has died and who are or is his or her legal personal representative.

The said ANNIE MEYNELL otherwise ANNIE MAUD MEYNELL and THOMAS BOOTH otherwise JOHN BOOTH, or if dead their legal personal representative or representatives is or are personally or by their Solicitors on or before the 28th day of October, 1903, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice SWINFEN EADY and Mr. Justice FARWELL at the Royal Courts of Justice STRAND, London, England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1903 at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. The said Thomas Edward Best died on the 18th December, 1897. The said Annie Meynell otherwise Annie Maud Meynell and Thomas Booth otherwise John Booth were the children of Emily Booth (formerly Lazenby). The said Annie Maud Meynell left England some 30 years ago for India and married Edmund Meynell (who came from Cockermouth in Cumberland) it is believed in India.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1903.

SPENCER WHITEHEAD,
Master.

BUDD & Co.,
33, Bedford Row, London, W. C.,
Solicitors, having conduct of the said Enquiry.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Masjid, Market.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS..

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1903, for Constructing TELANG MEMORIAL STUDENTS' QUARTERS and OUTHOUSES, Elphinstone College, Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 38,330.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 29th July, 1903.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1903, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1903.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 27th August, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS K. S. DORASWAMI IYER filed a suit for the DISSOLUTION of the PARTNERSHIP that subsisted between him and C. AKILANDAIYA under the name and style of C. AKILANDAIYA DORASWAMI IYER & Co. and obtained an injunction from the High Court of Bombay on 6th December, 1901, restraining the said C. Akilandaiya from executing any mortgage or charge upon the said partnership property : And whereas the said High Court has, by its decree passed subsequently, declared that the said partnership was dissolved as from the date of the filing of the Suit viz : 6th December, 1901, as was duly published at the time ; And the said Court has also appointed a Receiver of the partnership properties; And whereas attempts are made by some persons to deal with C. Akilandaiya alone for and on behalf of the late partnership and a suit was lately filed and proceeded with in the Court at Aurangabad against the said Firm or C. Akilandiya Doraswami Iyer and Co. without any notice to the undersigned, making it appear that such dealings with C. Akilandaiya alone were with the said Firm.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are warned against having any dealings or transactions for or in the name of the said partnership of C. Akilandaiya Doraswami Iyer and Co. with the said C. Akilandaiya who has no right or authority to transact any business or pass any Promissory Notes or other documents or instruments or take any proceedings on behalf or in the name of or to express at the said Firm or the undersigned. Those who deal with the said C. Akilandaiya in reference to the said Firm, in any matter whatsoever, will do so wholly at their own risk and peril and neither the property and assets of the said Firm nor Doraswami Iyer shall in any way be responsible for or bound by any such dealing or proceedings.

K. S. DORASWAMI IYER,
by his constituted Attorney.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR,

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases :—

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It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
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During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,18,81,530
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
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(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the
1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.
10,143 | 10,713 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312
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1 English coal stove with copper boiler and block tin utensils complete, by Pascall Atkey and Sons, Cowes.
4 large sticking glass door cupboards.
1 gold open faced keyless repeater watch.
2 paging machines, two of seven figures and one of six figures.
1 book cutting machine, 2 ruling machines, 1 pencutter and 1 board cutter (all machines in working order).
On account of the concerned—
9 cases "National" Cigarettes.
The property of an officer, consisting of one D. P. B. L. rifle by J. and W. Tolley with implements, in leather case, and one gent's "Humber" bicycle.
The property of a gentleman consisting of large French bowl with glasses, claret and champaigne glasses, decanters, plated toast rack, egg boiler, metal tea service, ice-pail, dessert set, coffee urn, &c.

AT 2 P.M.
2 lady's and gent's second-hand bicycles.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria.
2 sets each 4 English rubber-tyred carriage wheels.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, next to 11th Bombay Infantry Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture of the latest design, best plate, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, Brussels carpets, English ice-box by Bolton, gent's bicycle, lady's dresser, garden pots, Singer's sewing machine, etc., the property of Captain G. H. PREVOST, of the 23rd Bombay Rifles.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHUNAM KILN ROAD, NEAR GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Ghella Asgal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August the undermentioned landed property, viz :—
All that piece of ground together with the incomplete messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, being portion of a larger piece of land registered under Collector's cl. No. 417 and 418, new Nos. 1421 and 1392, and new Survey No. 27367, containing by admeasurement 456 and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Borah Mahomed Nuroodin, on the west by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln Road, on the north by the property of the said Ghella Asgal, and on the south by the property of Cumrootin Abdool Hy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Joseph Doulings, consisting of
A few articles of furniture, glassware, crockery, cooking pots, books, clothings, &c.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Grants Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved E. P. Household furniture, glass, crockery and best plateware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Dimar's table and hanging lamps, one Lancaster instantograph camera with stand, one organ harmonium, one small iron safe, one singing canary bird, one English clock with glass domes, copper utensils, Lady's and Gentlemen bicycles, etc. etc., the property of Capt. G. A. SHEPHERD.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Bachoobai, widow of Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, Messrs. BENNEIT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, in the registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 968 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 132, 1-3 and 133 ; and new No. 4980, 4982 and 4984 ; and old Survey No. 1531 and new Survey No. 9-49 ; and in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 1-65 to 68 and street No. 4 to 12 and is bounded as follows ; that is to say, on the east by the properties of the late Sir Dinshaw Mannockji Petit and Dadabhoy Rustomji Parukh, on the west by the properties of Meherwanji Jehangir Tarachand and Bomanji Pestonji Talkiwala, on the north by the private passage, and on the south by the Tamarind Lane. The property yields the monthly rental of Rs. 437. A portion of the property is let to the Government Postal Press for Rs. 300 per month, exclusive of water rate for a period of 7 years.
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs Nanu and Hormusji Solicitors, at the office, No. 39 Melows Street, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1903.

DO NOT DELAY.
PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.
Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.
Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to Purchasers of a
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
Elegant and correct-time keeper.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE,
None equal to these in the Market,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
UP-TO-DATE
These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.
PRIZES.

1 Prize Cash			2,000
1 Do.	"		500
1 Do.	"		250
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
2 Prizes	"	Rs. 75 each...	150
6 Do.	"	" 50 " ...	300
10 Do.	"	" 20 " ...	200
100 Do.	"	" 4 " ...	400
100 Do.	"	" 3 " ...	300
300 Do.	"	" 3 " ...	900
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.
C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 31.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Cons. for Acc.	£91 5/8	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Reduced	£95	= + 1/2
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£83 3/4	= do.

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5/16	= do.
3 months hence	25	= do.
Spot in New York	51 3/4	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 13	= — 1/2
Berlin	20 38 1/2	= —unchanged
New York Demand	48 5/32	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/2 per ct	= — 1/8
6 " "	3 1/8 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per ct	= do.
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 per ct	= do.

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 3/4 per ct	= do.
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per ct	= do.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·60 — 6. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·32	5·27	5·21	5·42
—4	—5	—3	—2
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·22	5·27	5·28	5·23	5·25
—1	—1	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	5,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 — 70
Futures, month of July	Nil
Do. do. December	9·77 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/4 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept.	10·77 — 7
Do. do. December	9·61 — 2
Tone at close	Quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s 0 1-2d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1, 29 7-8 July-Aug. Business done.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-4, Aug.-Sept Business done.
Rapeseed.—Brown, 32 1-4 July-Aug. Business done Tone quiet.
Arrivals.—Steamers "Kalibia."
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 31st July, 1903 :—

Cotton	550 bales.
Wheat	6,755 cwts.
Linseed	2,909 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	598 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	1,418 "
Groundnuts	116 "
Castorseed	180 "
Rice	1,28 8 "
Myrabolams	Nil
Cottonseed	1,634 "

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2,

SEEDS,

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a. p.
Ready	6	4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	11 0
Yellow Gazerat Ready	5	13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	6	4 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	20	0 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm

Pessi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29 4
Club, No. 1	"	23 4
Hard, Red	"	23 8

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.	Is. 4d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do do	Is 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	127 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	177 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	93·10
1st Settlement	93·8

Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do.	2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd "	4	do.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed for the Holidays.
COTTON.—The local market is quiet with little business passing in ready or New Crop. Rates are easier and New Crop Rs. 1 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th July, 1903, as compared with the statement of 21st July, 1902 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 21, 1902. Rs. A. P.	July 23, 1903. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,31,50,000 0 0	1,31,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,09,31,157, 13 1	1,58,18,288 7 9
Other Deposits, &c	8,01,14,991 0 6	8,16,16,101 0 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	4,51,6,34 2 10	3,67,218 8 5
Sundries	17 21 9 2 6 5	17,40,683 2 1
	Rs.... 13,01,65,297 6 10	13,47,2..,931 11 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,31,58,461 0 0	1,59,78,308 0 0
Other authorised investment	45,79,664 0 0	43,70,000 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,51,13,0 4 8 11	2,71,24,392 1 2
Accounts of Credit on do	1,82,03,781 5 7	1,78,.8, 51 2 3
Bills discounted, &c	1,.,1,1,62 7 9	11,61,95,519 0 9
Balances with other Banks	2,71,149 5 1	9,10,400 6 7
Bullion	1,963 9 7	1,263 9 7
Dead Stock	18,.0,163 12 3	18,11,294 7 3
Stamps	12,514 9 3	12 20 7 4
Sundries	10,.3,31 11 6	10,96,745 8 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,41,96,187 4 0	12,41,65 194 5 10
Do. at Branches	2,21,.0,419 12 11	2,51,54,799 10 5
	Rs.... 13,01,65,297 6 10	13,47,22,961 11 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Govt. Balance at Head Office	76,32,9 2 Increase
Do at Branches	1,84,476 Increase
Other Deposits	15,11,210 Increase
Post Bills	21,416 Decrease

ASSETS.	Rs.
Bank's Investments	21,10,692 Increase
Loans	2,38,632 Decrease
Accounts of Credit	3,4 ,422 Decrease
Mercantile Bills	4,79,857 Increase
Cash at Head Office	28,202 Decrease
Do. at Branches	26,84,310 Increase

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 91 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes 98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 85 3-4
Bar Silver..... 25 5-16

IMPUDENT burglars broke the plate-glass window of a clothier's shop in one of the chief streets of Salford and stole the prizes for the police athletic sports, which were being exhibited there. The lost trophies are insured, but the police do not relish the jokes that are being made on the subject.

WHILE in the kitchen of their house in Ireton-street, Bow, Mrs. Beecham and her son saw on the blind the shado of a man hanging. They ran into the yard, and discovered that the woman's husband had committed suicide. It was stated at inquest that Beecham had not been sober for a long time.

A LARGE buffalo bull, while being driven from a show ground at Pottsville, U.S.A., to the railway station at night, caught sight of the red headlight of an approaching trolleycar and charged the lamp, smashing it to pieces. As the car was slowing up he made another desperate charge and broke up the dashboard. The bull died next day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—July 22, at 3, Heathbank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead, the wife of George Barrett, Commander R N Derbyshire, of a son.
COCKS—July 22, at Lansdown Place East, Bath, Somerset, the wife of S W Cocks, Indian Educational Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOWE—KAY—July 1, at Station Hotel, Kirkcaldy, by the Rev John Campbell, B D, Charles J Lowe, of Rangoon, to Bella, Greenshade, youngest daughter of George Kay, Kirkcaldy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—July 22, at Mysore, the wife of James Geo Johnson, of Sivasamudram, of a son (still-born).
MCINERNY—July 22, at Nispah Spezand, Quetta District, the wife of Asst. McInerny, Q-R Railway, of a son.
RYAN—July 23, at Sheikh Budin, N.-W. Frontier, the wife of Conductor E. J. Ryan, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROW—July 21, Malichi, Pensioned Sergt. 14th Hussars, many years resident in Bangalore, aged 62.
DARLING—July 28, at Ross Hall, Coonoor, at the residence of her daughter, Mary Jane, widow of the late John Lamb Darling, aged 70 years.
HANDCOCK—July 29, at Ootacamund, of enteric fever, Ethel Beatrice Maud Handcock.
HEARN—July 25, at Kasauli, after a long and painful illness borne with patience and fortitude, Jessie Sarah Elizabeth Hogg, the dearly beloved wife of John Hearn, and daughter of the late Walter Scott Hogg, C E, and grand daughter of the late Dr James Hogg, M R C S, of London, aged 29 years and 6 months.
LUCAS—July 23, at Bellary, Bernard Eric, only child of Bernard and Mary Lucas, London Missionary Society, Bellary aged 5 years and 7 months.
MILLER—July 21, at Rangoon, Thomas Miller, (Assistant, Messrs Macgregor and Co, Tonngoo), aged 25.
SMALLEY—July 28, at Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie, of enteric, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of William Smalley.
TAYLOR—July 17, afternoon of the typhoid fever, Noble (Deodoo) the dearly loved son of S. R. Taylor, Superintendent Government Forage Factory, Amritsar, aged 3 years 2 months and 7 days.
VENKATA—July 24, at Alleppey, Travencore, in his seventeenth year, Arthur Esari, fifth son of A W L Venkata, Acting Commercial Agent, Travancore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises, 5h. 37m. Sunsets, 6h. 35 m. High water 8 37m., 8·6s. Low water, 1-16m., 2-23s.
League Football, Cooperage.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement of this dispensary shows that during July the daily average attendance was 208, the number of admissions 2,153, and the prevailing diseases fevers and diarrhœa.

ADDRESS TO A MILL MANAGER.—An address has been presented to Mr. Perojshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy by the workmen on his retirement from the managership of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—A large number of native ladies and gentlemen attended at the Bai Bhikacojee Bengalee Girls School in the Fort on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Secretary of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, delivered a lecture on "How to Teach the Blind." Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair. After several blind children sang hymns of praise, the lecturer prefaced his address with remarking that there were at present twenty-eight pupils in the school for the blind, of whom sixteen were Hindus, one Parsee of Bombay, and the rest from mofussil towns. The blind boys then read their lessons, recited verses, did some cane-work, passed thread through the eye of the needle and did sewing-work, etc., which much amused the meeting. A blind boy gave some impromptu verses on Divine beneficence and other topics. Thanks were voted to the lecturer and the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

M. H. MACBA READING ROOM.—The 17th annual general meeting of this Reading Room and Library was held at the Library premises on Friday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bhaurudin Tyabjee, the following business was transacted.— The managing committee's report with the audited accounts and the balance sheet for the last year up to the end of December was unanimously adopted. Khan Bahadur Mohamed Husain Hakim was appointed president for the current year. The following six gentlemen were elected to serve on the managing committee :—Messrs. Fateh Ali Ssaikh Ahmed, Mucshi M. H. Macba, Haji Shah Bux Gool Mohamed, Jan Mohamed Jevan, Mocsa Hajee Jurus Nurani, and Dr. Rojab Ali Ramji Lakhdhir. Messrs. Husain Jusab N or Mohamed and Ruttonjee Framjee Seth na were appointed auditors, and Messrs Haji Ahmed N. Attar and Keekrabhai Moosabhai as Book Commissions. The members of the retiring committee were thanked, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceeding.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, relative to the death of Goolkhalim Toorabez, a Mahomedan, aged twenty five years, residing in Parel Lane. The deceased lately arrived in Bombay from his native country in search of employment. He left home on Saturday morning saying he was going to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops as Parel to look for work. About midday, while a refuse train was going from Parel towards Mahalaxmi, the driver of the engine noticed the deceased walking between the rails of the up-lines near the south cabin of the Parel Junction. He was going in the same direction as the train. While the engine was about seventy-five yards off the deceased, the driver blew the small whistle at once, but it had no effect on the man. The driver then blew the danger whistle, but the deceased seemed to take no notice of the warning. He put on the vacuum brake and tried to pull up, but before he could do so, the deceased was knocked down by the tender and the whole of the train passed over him. When the train was pulled up the deceased was found lying between the rails of the up-line. He was injured on the back, face and knee. He was put in the brake-van and brought down to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Tookaram Dagdoo, a bullock-cart driver, aged about twenty-five years, who died in a stable at Colaba on the previous night, in consequence of a blow with a clenched fist alleged to have been given to him by one Tookaram Yesso—Shaik Osman Shaik Mahomed, proprietor of bullock-carts and master of the deceased, in his evidence stated that the latter had been in his service for the last fifteen days. Previous to that the deceased was in the employ of one Rukmabai, sister of Tookaram Yessoo. Rukmabai was annoyed at the deceased leaving her service and she also wanted to get back from him Rs. 4 which she had advanced him. About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening the witness was in his stable when the deceased came up and asked for four annas, his daily wages. The witness told him to wait a little. Tookaram Yessoo, who was at the time present in the stable, then said to the deceased : "Take four annas from your master and let us go to a gambling shop at Grant Road." The deceased replied, "Why are you telling me to go and gamble at Grant Road you have cheated me out of my pay for the last year and-a-half." Upon this Tookaram Yessoo abused the deceased and gave him a blow on his chest or abdomen with his clenched fist. The deceased who was sitting on his haunches, fell back with the force of the blow. In a few minutes the deceased became unconscious, had convulsions in his body and expired. The witness did not think the blow could kill the deceased. It was given with a moderate force. The witness then reported the matter to the police— After some further evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to rupture of the spleen, caused by a blow of the fist, given to him by Tookaram Yessoo under such circumstances that his act was voluntarily causing hurt.

FOOTBALL.

THE Harwood League match, which was to have been played in Bombay on Saturday between the Bombay Gymkhana and North Staffords "A" Team, was postponed owing to rain having rendered the ground unplayable.

PINCKNEY HUTTO, an Orangeburg farmer, presented himself at the Columbia, South Carolina, Gaol and asked to be imprisoned for killing a young brother. The next day H. G. Box, a postmaster made a similar request, on the ground that he had shot a railroad contractor named McCreary. The authorities refused to allow the men to enter the gaol until they had established their bona fides.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

Saturday.—The depression in the Bay has not yet crossed the coast. It has developed, slightly, and is of more importance this morning. Heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, possibly due to the strengthening of the monsoon current in the south of the Bay, in which case the depression off the Orissa Coast will probably intensify. Only light showers have fallen in Nort -East India, but a few moderately heavy falls have occurred in the northern districts of the United Provinces, and rain has increased in Orissa and Ganjan. Light to moderate rain has been received in Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, the West Coast, the Central Provinces and showers in the Deccan and South India. Tavoy has received 8 inches, Diamond Island 6, Mergui, Mercara, Rajkot and Gopalpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad, and Mussoorie 2 1-2; Akyab, Gorakhpur, Bareilly Jodhpur, Bhuj, Bombay, Udaipur and Cuttack, 2. Light to moderate rain will probably continue in Gujarat, the West Coast, the Central Provinces, moderate to heavy rain in Orissa, Ganjam, and the Burma Coast, light rain in Rajpootana, and showers in the Deccan. Rain may commence increasing in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and showers may occur in the United Provinces, and are probable in the Upper India hills.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplande. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	52 43	49 56	43 11	51 54
Sunday, 2nd August	1 42	1 80	2 11	1 35
Total	53 85	51 76	51 32	51 53
Total fall to August 2, 1902	22 48	29 45	26 78	26 75
Total fall to August 2, 1901	68 91	62 68	67 43	59 71

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 2nd Aug.	1	16

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 00	— 0·13
Jask	29·517	ESE	7	95·3	86·2	21	...	0 00	— 0·13
Muscat	29·4 4	SE	4	92·1	84·1	84	...	0·03	— 0·37
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	29·468	NE	1	97·9	83·9	69	0·04	4·73	— 5·50
Sirsa	29·471	W	3	109·3	84·1	16	...	9·3	+ 3·46
Delhi	29·486	Calm	1	97·7	83·7	66	...	5 58	+ 0·12
Agra	29·486	NW	4	99·0	84·9	78	...	4·18	+ 0·55
Cawnpore	29·477	E	5	105·4	85·5	72	...	4·15	— 11·24
Allahabad	29·478	ESE	10	101·1	86·5	58	...	5·19	— 13·87
Jhansi	29·492	WSW	6	99·2	77·1	85	1·11	8·47	— 10·10
Jacobabad	29·415	Calm	4	117·9	88·1	75	...	2 45	+ 1·08
Karachi	29·493	WSW	14	94·9	83·3	82	...	3 59	+ 0·22
Jeypore	29·539	NW	3	93·2	78·6	80	0·05	5 87	— 5·52
Ajmere	29·533	Calm	4	87·6	76·6	87	0·06	8·95	— 1·33
Deesa	29·531	SSE	6	89·6	78.1	91	0·38	12·79	+ 0·76
Ahmedabad	29·529	NW	1	92·2	76·8	90	2·40	19·35	+ 4·30
Bhuj	29·512	NW	8	92·3	77·2	8	1·90	11·49	+ 1·93
Jamnagar	29·525	SSW	10	89·0	77·2	8	5 05	21·19	+ 5·27
Dwarka	29·557	WNW	13	87·4	79·8	93	0 3	21·41	...
Rajkot	29·534	WSW	6	78·9	76·6	94	3·29	14·18	— 4·43
Bhavnagar	29·513	S	5	90·6	7 ·0	85	0 05	13·57	+ 3·69
Veraval	29·538	WNW	19	82·3	78·3	94	1·12	19·03	+ 5·41
Neemuch	29·566	WSW	6	86·0	74·7	90	0·05	15·23	+ 1·64
Indore	29·558	NW	7	83·8	72·1	93	0·12	24 35	+ 8·73
Sangor	29·528	WNW	7	82·4	73·1	84	...	11·61	— 13·14
Jubbulpore	29·519	WSW	4	85·4	74·1	94	2·50	17·9..	— 12·57
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ch

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9th, 10th and 11th "	6	" "
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1903.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

THE Report of the British South Africa Company, of which the Duke of Abercorn is President, was presented to the shareholders on the 15th July. The Company is now in its fourteenth year, having been incorporated in 1889. This year a new order in Council has increased the number of members, and the proportion of elected members of the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, in consequence of representations from various public bodies in the country who considered that the people of Rhodesia should be given a greater voice in the Legislative Council. This will henceforth consist of the Administrator and fourteen members instead of six as formerly. The present Administrator is Sir William H. Milton, K.C.M.G. From the Balance-Sheet that accompanies the Report we see that steady progress has been maintained during the last two years, although the Company had much in that period to contend with. The expenditure for administrative purposes is still largely in excess of the revenue for the year under review, being greater by £275,303, but it approximates more nearly than in previous years. The outlook seems to the directors to promise a prosperous development in every direction in the near future. There are projects in hand for reducing expenditure and increasing revenue. Chief among the former is one for decreasing the number of the B. S. A. Police and changing the character of the force, which it is calculated when in full swing will save £60,000 annually. It is proposed that the strength should now be 550 Europeans and 500 natives. An increase in the volunteer force is a pendant to this project, and it is satisfactory to read that the effect of the late war has been to popularise this movement. There are now twelve hundred volunteers of good physique, experienced in active service, shooting and riding well. The Legislature are inspired to add £8,790 to the volunteer vote, this sum should, we suppose, come out of the saving on police charges. Cadet Corps are being formed in the chief centres. A detachment of cadets was sent to Mafeking during Mr. Chamberlain's South African progress and received assurance of his approbation. The B. S. A. Police and Southern Rhodesian Volunteers had the honor of a share in the ceremonies of King Edward's Coronation, and the Secretary of State did not forget to congratulate the Directors on their "smartness, soldierly bearing, and good behaviour" on the occasion. The Volunteers shot into a second place for the Kolhapore Cup at Bisley in 1902, thus proving their efficiency in at least one branch of their profession. Lord Kitchener on leaving South Africa telegraphed his good wishes to Rhodesia and his thanks for their useful contingents during the war. The material advance in the prosperity of the native population was even more marked in the two years ending March, 1902. This may perhaps account for the scarcity of labour in the mines and generally. At present the epidemic among their stock and a deficient rainfall has modified somewhat this satisfactory progress. Crops have partially failed, and the natives are wisely leaving their homes to seek work, a course that is not without advantage to the anxious employers of labour. The Directors are of opinion with regard to supplementing local African native labour that "an efficient supply could be obtained from British India, if the co-operation of the Indian Government were secured," and they are pressing this view at home in hopes of obtaining that supply. This reads oddly in face of the determination of South Africa generally to keep out Asiatics, labourers, or others. The natives remain unshaken in their trust in the Administration, and fortunately turn with confidence to the native commissioners in perplexed situations. The increase in the hut tax is considered by the Directors to be quite within the easy reach of the native population, although we notice that in North-Eastern Rhodesia it formed three-fifths of the revenue of that province. Sir William Milton recommends that the tax on natives should be raised to one pound a head, half that levied in the Transvaal. The Hut Tax Ordinance has defined the question as to whether several single men in one hut should pay collectively or individually the ten shilling tax, and it has been settled in favour of the revenue.

Railways, mining, and agriculture made very considerable progress, although the time has not yet arrived for the distinguished Directors and shareholders to reap the reward of their patient waiting. Benefits meanwhile accrue to the country and the residents as we shall see. In Southern Rhodesia a general survey of farm lands already granted has been made, and farms still, so to speak, on hand, have been declared ready for occupation. The acreage of all these in Mashonaland is little short of nine and a quarter million acres and in Matabeleland over eleven and a quarter. Great Britain and Portugal have agreed on a final delimitation of the eastern boundary, and stone beacons have been erected along a distance of three hundred miles. North-Western Rhodesia is being rapidly provided with wagon roads, and the Zambesi and Kafue rivers offer means of transit which are not despised, two steam-launches being destined for the upper reaches of the latter river. The revenue from this part of Rhodesia is so far insignificant, but the mines, land, and hut-tax are expected to produce something in the future. Gold-mining never did so well as in May of this year which month easily topped all, and remembering that for some considerable time native labour was so scarce as to cause serious anxiety to mining experts, this result is all the more surprising. During the first five months of 1903 thirteen thousand ounces more gold were tabled than in the same period of last year. The value of the gold production for 1901-1902 is £257,311 in excess of that in the previous year. Several new and important mines are said to be approaching the producing stage. The interest of the Company in mining properties has been recently fixed at 30 per cent., much to the contentment of mine-owners, and rules generally have been made easier for these gentlemen. An owner of ten claims may crush 750 tons of ore per month free of charge, except two-and-a-half per cent., if he be so lucky as to earn £100 per month, or he may send that amount of ore to a central mill to be crushed on the same terms. The latter plan is suited to small claims, very many of which are worth working in this way. Then there are low grade mines which promise to give an adequate return if provided with crushing plant on a large scale, and this system, too, is receiving special attention. In fact the mining resources of the country will be exploited in every way. By gentle measures or by force the land will be made to deliver up its gold. Coal of good quality and in great abundance is found in the Wankie Colliery, and a trial of it on the steepest section of the Buluwayo Railway has proved its superiority to the Viljoens coal. Copper, lead, and zinc exist in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and give promise of good and easily got at results. Iron ores in many places have always been worked by the natives. The deposits near the Victoria Falls will be examined shortly by an expert.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

THE Honourable Artillery Company, which King Edward inspected on July 12th, has a history different from that of any other corps in the Kingdom. In 1537 Henry VIII gave a Royal Charter of Incorporation "to the archers in and about the City of London, under the title of the Fraternity of St. George." The masters and rulers of this guild of artillery of "long-bowes, cross-bowes, and handegonnes," together with the brethren, had the right to admit or reject candidates for admission into their order, and were granted numerous exemptions and privileges. The members were allowed to shoot at all marks and game within two miles of any of the King's Castles wherein he was residing. Among other interesting privileges of the corps were exemption from service on juries and from punishment or loss which at the time attached to persons guilty of the death of others by accident or misfortune; exemption from the War Office control as a corps under the Crown; and freedom from the sumptuary laws, so that they might wear any silks, velvet, or satin, provided they were not of scarlet or purple, and any fur except marten's. The regiment is the oldest in the world, and though its incorporation dates only from 1537 the guild had existed for generations, its existence dating back, according to some authors, to 1087. The corps has always been associated with the City of London, and the civic authorities have always lent every assistance to it. During the alarm caused by the appearance of the Spanish Armada, the Fraternity of St. George was well represented at the great camp at Tilbury, and did good service in drilling the raw recruits who flocked to Queen Elizabeth's standard to assist in repelling the expected invasion. Many of the gunners who fought on our ships against the Armada were trained by the Fraternity. The name of the corps was altered to that of the Artillery Company, and in the reign of Charles II the prefix Honourable was added. During the Civil War although the Artillery Company as a body took no part in the conflict, when the city trained bands went forth to raise the siege of Gloucester many members of the company went also. They bore themselves bravely at Tewkesbury, and at Newbury, with the Red Regiment, withstood the chief force of the Cavaliers' attack. It is remarked in Clarendon's history that "they stood as a bulwark or rampire to defend the rest." Perhaps one of the most interesting events in the history of the corps will be the visit of two hundred members to Massachusetts, U. S. A., next October under the Earl of Donbigh. Among the early settlers in Massachusetts were a number of members of the H. A. C. They founded the "Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, Massachusetts," on the lines of the London Company. This body was the first organized military force in America. During the war with Great Britain this company suspended its meetings for eleven years, and did not reassemble until 1786, when it was found that only about fifteen of the old members remained. The most friendly feelings have always existed between the two corps, and many visits have been exchanged between them.

INDIA'S VOLUNTEER FORCES.

SINCE the General Order, which had as its object the restriction of superfluous verbosity in blue books and official documents in general, was issued, a tendency has been evinced in some directions to carry this "judicious condensation" a little too far. Far be it from us to suggest, for example, that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India has any desire to evade a proper and complete revelation of the conditions prevailing in his charge during the past year. That is not possible. At the same time it is rather surprising that an "annual report" should omit all reference to conditions and progress. We presume that we are justified in assuming that, as there is no allusion in the report to circumstances of an unsatisfactory nature during the year, the present condition of the Volunteer force is all that could be desired. It would, however, have been more satisfactory to have seen some such statement in the meagre catalogue of facts and figures to which is appended the Inspector-General's signature. What we do learn from the "report" is this. The total strength of volunteers in India during 1902-03 was 32,493, an increase of 1,263. No new battalions or corps were formed, and the only important alteration in the constitution of the forces was the division of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and G. I. P. Railway corps into two Battalions each. The shooting of all the corps, who have been re-armed with '303 rifles and carbines, is stated to have improved so much that the standard of marksmanship will have to be raised. Passing references are also made to the Coronation and Delhi Durbar contingents, and an appendix showing the approximate cost of rifle ranges required by the various corps follows the Inspector-General's remarks. It is also mentioned—though this is common knowledge—that the Government have sanctioned the expenditure during the current year of Rs 1 50,000 for the provision of rifle ranges. It would be very difficult to draw any conclusions one way or another from this document, which as a record of a year's work affecting over 32,000 men, and an important feature of India's military system, may be regarded as unique.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE results of the matches in the County Cricket Championship, which were played on the 30th and 31st July and the 1st August, have considerably improved the positions of Yorkshire, Worcestershire, and Notts in the championship table, these counties having defeated Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, respectively. The most important match, however, was that between Essex and Middlesex at Leyton, the Metropolitan County, according to the Reuter's telegram published to-day, winning by seven wickets. This victory will greatly strengthen Middlesex's position at the head of the table, and if the county continues to display the same fine form to the end of the season, will have no difficulty in wrestling the Championship from Yorkshire. The defeats of Essex and Sussex have seriously affected their chances of making a good fight for the championship. The former county's defeat at the hands of Middlesex on the form the two counties have been showing this season was not altogether unexpected, but Worcestershire's easy victory over Sussex by an innings and 176 runs is, perhaps, one of the most sensational results of the season. Up to this match Sussex had only once tasted the bitterness of defeat, but as we predicted a week ago, the Worcestershire team with such fine batsmen as the brothers H. K., W. L., and R. E Foster, Arnold, Bowley, G. E. Bromley-Martin, Wueldon, and W. W. Lowe now all available regularly will have to be reckoned with seriously by the leading counties.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Captain E. R. Pears, sailed on Friday evening for Colombo.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY, the Governor General's Agent, in Central India, has arrived at Simla.

A CABLE from the Governor-General of Australia states that Queensland is free from plague.

THE health of the troops in Somaliland is reported to be good. Captains Anley and Anderson, and Lieutenant Sandeman are doing well.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS assumed command of the Force in China on the 26th July, and Major-General Sir O'Moore Creagh left for Home, via Siberia, on the same day.

ON the request of the Board of Directors, the Government of India have presented a collection of Indian war medals to the historical section of the Museum of the Army in Paris.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 11th July 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 69,640 maunds with an increase of Rs. 7,776 in the earnings.

WE understand that the Governor-General in Council has telegraphed to the Secretary of State a long and strongly worded despatch, protesting in the most emphatic manner against the proposal to burden the Indian revenues with heavy charges for the maintenance of the increased troops in South Africa.

OWING to heavy rainfall in its catchment area the Chenab River came down in flood on the 23rd July, and for a time the great headworks of the Chenab Canal seem to have been seriously endangered. The flood, which is the highest on record, eventually broke the left embankment for over 1,000 feet, and this immense breach gave vent to the waters, which soon subsided. It is calculated that the necessary repairs will be covered by an expenditure of about Rs. 70,000.

KHUDA BUX is in custody in Rangoon for having, it is alleged, given a bogus cheque for Rs. 700 odd, as security for a loan with a Chetty. The accused, it is reported, told the Police that he had received the cheque from the wife of a High Church dignitary, who had been brought to his shop by the wife of a Military Officer of high rank. The latter, he says, had bought largely of him, and on leaving Burma about a year ago she paid her bill with the cheque in question, giving him at the same time a letter addressed to a gentleman at Port Blair, who on arriving in Rangoon, would arrange about the cheque.

IN connection with the controversy arising from a recent Parsee-French marriage in Bombay, a requisition signed by about 2,300 Parsees was addressed to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet charitable funds, requesting them to appoint a committee of a few Parsee gentlemen of education, position, and influence to enquire into and suggest the adoption of measures on the following points :—Whether it is advisable in the present condition of the Parsees to admit professors of another religion into the Parsee faith; what tests should be applied to determine the motives and fitness of the applicants for admission; to whom should the applications for admission be made; which Dastur or priest should perform the ceremony of admission; whose authority should the officiating priest obtain for the purpose; what sort of ceremonies should be performed, and generally to enquire into other necessary questions bearing upon the subject, and to make suggestions thereon in the interests of the community. Instead of themselves appointing a committee for the purposes above indicated, the trustees deemed it expedient to delegate the task to the entire Parsee community, and therefore convened a meeting which was held yesterday afternoon at Allbless Baug. The trustees and their secretary, Mr. J. J. Mody, and several hundreds of Parsees were present. The whole of the Allbless Baug and its spacious compound was densely packed by Parsees of every rank and position in the community. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair. A large committee of about 150 Parsee gentlemen was appointed to carry into effect the objects of the requisition, and the proceedings terminated with thanks to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds, to the Chairman, and to the trustees of the Allbless Baug.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

AUTRES TEMPS AUTRES MŒURS.

XIV.

THE first days of matrimony were for Luisa an anguish. But the better she knew the well-born, courteous youth, who was her husband, the more reconciled she became. Capponi was incomparably sweet and suave. She had but to show the least sign of a desire, and it was granted. No object she disliked but was removed on the instant. No thought but he divined and forestalled it. Having a taste for drawing she wanted a master. "Who would you have?" asked he, "Pontorno, Bronzino, or Vasari." "And why not Michael Angelo?" "With so many orders where would he find time to give you lessons?" "And what if he does? Let us try." The husband had started the difficulty with a view not to let his wife know his reasons for keeping Michael Angelo out of the way. The eminent artist was in the black books of the Duke. Two days after, Luisa asked Luigi to accompany her to Michael Angelo's but he excused himself and advised her to go with Catherine Ginori. It was two in the afternoon when the two ladies went to the Via Ghibellina. Angelo was listening seriously to what Cellini was saying. He had returned from Rome but ten days before. The Pope was past hopes of recovery, the hand of death was on him. On his return from Marseilles the Pope had gone to see a monk at Savona in whom he had always great faith. He had predicted his own death and said the Pope's would soon follow. The monk was dead. The Pope had commenced saying De profundis for himself, and had appointed the clothes his body was to be exposed in at St. Peter's. While Cellini was thus going on Luisa was the first to enter. With an angelic smile which looked all the sweeter because of her pale face she extended her hand and said "Since you would not come to me, I have come to you." Angelo took her hand and respectfully kissed it, replying "I revere you too much to doubt that you have understood my discretion." Luisa understood why Angelo had not gone to see her, and said, "Do not wonder if Luigi is not with me. Something of importance has prevented his coming, and he has consigned me to Catherine instead." "Really Sig. Luigi has wished to honour me. Since it is so I shall lose no time and go and pay my respects myself." "You can but do honour and pleasure wherever you go." Here Catherine put in "You will not be able to guess what has brought us here. You may well say it is something grave, when two ladies, having risked exposing themselves to a refusal" As Michael Angelo was wondering what they could want Luisa told him the object of their visit. When he learnt that Luisa wanted him to help her in her art studies he said 'Really it is a trifle you ask of me. I shall lend myself to it willingly. The hours passed with you will not be lost to Art so fine are the observations I have heard you make. But it will not be for long I can please you. To my great grief I shall have to leave home shortly." To show how her request pleased him, he took from his chest some designs, and among these was the head of Santa Maria Maddalena, most excellently designed. "Here is a real prodigy of art in a few touches. Thus the great Leonardo designed and he did it for pastime." "What, for pastime?" "After his Last Supper, which is a marvellous model of simplicity, an idea expressed with the greatest fecundity of imagination, his mind turned to seek what can be most useful to man. He regarded the Fine Arts as secondary and the ornamental as bound to give place to the useful. Nothing appeals to the heart with greater force and delights men capable of appreciating genius joined to virtue than hymns of praise from rivals. Thus Tasso places with his own hand the epic crown on the head of Ariosto that an unnatural nephew wanted to take away. Titian demands what ass dared put his hand to Raphael's pictures in the Vatican Racine celebrates Moliere and Boileau comforts Racine against the injustice of those long-eared imbeciles who could not appreciate his verses."

The lessons began. It was such comfort for Luisa to be in the company of that unique man, after her mother's death and after having espoused one who was not her lover. Her father too was still away in France, and except Catherine Ginori she was at times alone in the world. Blessed as the husband was in having such a wife, he was far from imagining what plots were being hatched by the Duke to ruin her honour. As they lived retired he could not get opportunities of seeing her in any place of diversion. His satellites, who always lay in wait, brought him word one day that the husband was out. They little knew Michael Angelo was in.

THE DUKE BAFFLED.

For that evening Angelo had brought with him his idea of the "Fall of Man" for her to copy, so marvellously painted in the Sistine Chapel. There one sees a figure—half woman, half serpent—speaking to Adam. It is a sublime invention of genius to represent the Spirit of Evil clothed in a feminine garb. He was explaining this to Luisa when the Duke was announced. Though troubled she remained mistress of herself sufficiently not to let the artist see it. He, however, understood well enough the object and the perverse intention of the visit. He had known from Cellini that the Duke had ordered a medal of him bearing Luisa's effigy. "Must I go," he asked. "Oh! no," replied she trembling. "Be calm, and cheer up then I am here." The Duke rarely went out alone. As a rule he was accompanied by either Salviati, Ridolfi, or Lorenzino. Leaving the Hungarian and Giomo at the door he went up alone. Seeing Angelo there he was much taken aback. Somebody was a witness to his visit, and that somebody Buonarotti. He stood at the door a moment saluting Angelo, expecting him to leave. But the latter stood out of respect as was his duty, and then waiting a little sat down. With composed eye and face he waited to be addressed. The Duke who expected anything but that began speaking mere common places, not doubting Angelo would leave him alone with Luisa. But the artist did not show the least sign of any such intention on his part. Seeing this, and not daring to use violence with Luisa before he had tried artifice, the Duke began discussing Cellini's merits. He knew they were friends, and abstained from mentioning Bandenelli, who, however, was most dear to him. Then turning to the design on the table he took to praising it. Knowing how bluff and blunt Angelo was, he asked him with assumed affability to explain why the serpent bore the face and the bust of a woman. To express best the Spirit of Evil, said the Artist. "But what is the idea?" "That of apparent flattery and of hidden perfidy and wile" "A beautiful hit, how pleased I am with it. Are types of it yet to be found in the world?" Angelo knew of no one answering better at the moment to his conception than the Duke himself, but not wishing to reply in that sense he merely bent his head as if th king him. Luisa was equally silent because she did not wish to show that his visit was acceptable to her. So he had to set the ball of conversation rolling again Not being fluent though crafty, not imaginative, he was constrained to beat his brain to find material for discourse. When the husband returned home, ignorant of the virtuous intentions of the Duke, he regarded the visit as an honour, and did not notice Luisa's abstracted air, nor the anger which sparkled in Angelo's eyes. A little while, and the artist left, seeing he was no longer wanted. The Duke continued to amuse himself being cajoled by Capponi, while Luisa saw in it a beginning of griefs to come. Seeking to render himself agreeable to her he said the Magistrates were about to assemble shortly to decide on the fate of those in prison, and if she was interested in any one of them her wishes would be a command. However far the pure heart of Luisa was from suspecting the craftiness of the iniquitous the offer made was so different from the Duke's established character that a shadow of doubt did cross her mind. Not to seem rude she modestly promised to think over the Duke's offer. And seeing that he was not yet preparing to leave she gave him an earnest of what strength of mind she was capable of should time and place demand it—by begging leave herself to withdraw. The Duke little satisfied with his attempt took leave of Luigi soon after. He went down to where Giomo and the Hungarian awaited him. He beckoned them with such ill grace to follow that they suspected all had not gone as he wished.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ROYAL TOUR IN IRELAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT CORK.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

A REFERENCE TO THE IRISH LAND BILL.

IRISH OPINION ON THE VISIT.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Their Majesties the King and Queen had an enthusiastic reception to-day at Cork in which the Lord Mayor and Corporation participated.

The King presented colours to two Irish Regiments and delivered a felicitous address on the occasion. The ceremony was witnessed by a tremendous cheering crowd.

Replying to addresses, in which references were made to the Irish Land Bill, his Majesty said he hoped the equitable settlement of a long-standing controversy would powerfully contribute to the contentment and prosperity of his Irish people. But good laws alone would not suffice, and there must be a better industrial training of the young and a spirit of co-operation among all classes.

Their Majesties sailed in the Royal Yacht for Cowes this evening.

It is admitted everywhere in Ireland that the King's sympathy and interest has produced a remarkable change in the current of the people's thought in regard to England, which no legislation could possibly have effected.

The King and Queen visited Lord Lansdowne at Dereen yesterday, and returned in the Royal Yacht to Berehaven.

THE CONCLAVE AT ROME.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

TWO BALLOTS INCONCLUSIVE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

After together attending Mass, the Cardinals entered the Conclave this evening to elect a new Pope.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

A series of imposing ceremonies lasting five hours marked the inauguration of the Conclave beginning with the solemn entry and oath taking of the Cardinals and Conclavist functionaries and ending in a minute inspection of the precincts with the object of excluding strangers and the formal locking of the doors.

The Cardinals then proceeded to their apartments in the Vatican. Cardinal Herrera was taken ill after entering the Conclave, but is expected to be able to vote.

The result of the first ballot of the Papal Conclave this morning was inconclusive.

A second ballot was taken at six this evening, but with no decisive result.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS AT PORT ARTHUR.

FURTHER FORTIFICATIONS.

13,000,000 ROUBLES ASSIGNED.

enter (Peking) says that advices from Port Arthur state that as a result of the recent Conference there the Russian Government has assigned thirteen millions of roubles for further fortifications between Dalny and Port Arthur, especially Dalny.

RUSSIANS AT SEISTAN.

THE QUETTA-NUSHKI ROUTE.

COSSACKS IN TIBET.

LONDON, JULY 31.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the first Russian caravan has arrived at Seistan. This fact is quoted as diminishing the value of the Nushki route.

It is also reported that several hundred Cossacks have been sent into Tibet.

M. SANTOS DUMONT'S AIR SHIPS.

FLOTILLA FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

TO BE USED IN WAR.

M. Santos Dumont has offered an aerial flotilla to the French Government for war purposes. The Minister of War has accepted the offer, expressing his belief that aerial navigation is now a practical achievement.

THE GREEK CONSTITUTION.

A REVISION WANTED.

There is a strong feeling in Greece in favour of summoning the Constituent Assembly to revise the Constitution.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

SIR FRANCIS MOWATT RETIRES.

Sir Francis Mowatt retires from the permanent Secretaryship of the Treasury in September, and will be succeeded by Sir Edward Hamilton and Sir George Murray jointly.

Sir George Murray is succeeded in the Secretaryship of Post Office by Mr. Babington Smith.

TAXATION ON RAW COTTON.

A DENIAL BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a correspondent, denied that he ever proposed to tax foreign raw cotton while exempting that grown in the Empire.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COUNTY CRICKET.

MIDDLESEX STILL VICTORIOUS.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX BEATEN.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Middlesex has beaten Essex by seven wickets.

Notts has beaten Kent by an innings and 36 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Sussex by an innings and 176 runs.

The match between Lancashire and Gloucestershire was drawn owing to the rain.

Yorkshire has beaten Surrey by an innings and 97 runs.

The following is the county championship table up to date:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	9	5	0	4	5	17·00
Yorkshire	19	10	4	5	6	42·85
Sussex	15	5	2	8	3	42·85
Essex	15	6	3	6	3	33·33
Worcestershire	14	6	3	5	3	33·33
Lancashire	13	6	4	3	2	20·00
Notts	16	4	3	9	1	12·28
Warwickshire	11	3	3	8	0	—
Surrey	19	6	7	6	−1	−7·68
Somerset	11	4	5	2	−1	−11·11
Kent	12	3	5	4	−2	−25·00
Derbyshire	11	3	6	2	−3	−33·33
Hampshire	8	1	5	2?	−4	−66·66
Leicestershire	14	1	6	7	−5	−71·42
Gloucestershire	14	0	7	7	−7	−100·00

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

The programme of business for the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council which now takes place next Tuesday is issued. It comprises, in addition to what was to have been transacted last Friday, the introduction by Sir Edward Law of a Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. This is no doubt to bring into force the arrangement already announced in connection with the Sugar Countervailing Duties.

THE FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

The recent floods in Kashmir make it possible that the Viceroy's projected tour may have to be abandoned, but nothing will be settled until further reports from the affected locality have been received. There is no question of any alternative tour at present.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

The programme of the Royal Field Artillery Reliefs for 1903-04 are as follows:—15th Battery from Meean Meer to Ferozepore; 51st Battery from Ferozepore to Mooltan; 69th Battery from Mooltan to Meean Meer; 46th Battery from Meean Meer to Jullunder; 67th Battery from Jullunder to Meean Meer; 54th Battery from Agra to Bareilly; 79th Battery from Bareilly to Cawnpore; 14th (Howitzer) from Cawnpore to Agra; 4th Battery from South Africa to Ahmedabad; 38th Battery from South Africa to Neemuch; 8th Battery from South Africa to Nasirabad and Secunderabad; 16th Battery from Ahmedabad to Secunderabad; 16th Battery from Neemuch to Secunderabad; 41st Battery from Nasirabad to Secunderabad; 6th and 23rd Batteries from Secunderabad to St. Thomas' Mount; 49th Battery from Secunderabad to Belgaum; 31st Battery from Belgaum to England; 35th and 55th Batteries from St. Thomas' Mount to England.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA MISSIONARY.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

The death occurred at Calcutta, on Thursday, of the Rev. Dr. K. S. Macdonald, of the United Free Church Mission of Scotland. Dr. Macdonald had laboured in Calcutta close upon forty years, and was in fact the oldest Nonconformist missionary in Calcutta, and he was universally liked.

THE PROPOSED CAWNPORE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Government of India have declined to sanction the project for an agricultural college at Cawnpore.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The final match for the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield between the Calcutta and King's Own Scottish Borderers was played to-day and ended in a draw. An enormous crowd of spectators watched the game which will be replayed on Monday.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

POONA, AUGUST 2.

The Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds' meet to-day was at Chinchwad, ten miles away from Poona. The hounds were kept at Kirkee the day previous, and were taken to Chinchwad in the morning. It was raining heavily the whole morning and the going was heavy. At six o'clock the Master with his twelve couple was ready on the roadside. It was intimated that the morning train will stop at Chinchwad. A good field turned out. The Master decided and sent the first whip in advance. Mr. Aherne volunteered to search in other direction. The first whip's whistle was heard and the hounds were carried into halloo. Reaching there the said Jack passed, being chased by a pariah. He gave a good dusting for the hounds, carrying a good head, and driving at great pace. After two miles' hard riding he was rolled over in an open Afterwards he drove towards the neighbouring hill. No one viewed him for some time. The hounds entered in a nullah and he began to feather up, until at length he went towards Chichli. The Jack was found and the hounds hunted him carrying a great head. The Jack seeing no escape swung round him. Not a moment was lost and the hounds were not at fault. The going now improved somewhat. As the Jack kept along the grass bordering the old Bombay road, the hounds hunted him for nearly one hour. The country between Salarwadi and Kiwla is fearfully cut up by nullahs. The hounds gave two splendid runs, and they were brought back to Poona. The field then breaked fasted and came back to Poona in the afternoon.

As a result of the recent visit of President Loubet, there is a demand for his autograph. A Strand dealer has sold several of M. Loubet's letters for £5 apiece, and the autograph signature to a typewritten letter is readily disposed of at £1 1s. Another result of the visit is that two days' extra pay has been granted to the members of the Metropolitan Police.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BANGALORE OFFICERS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 1.

The following further evidence was taken at the trial of the cases against Lieutenants Plant and Rickford to-day:—

Soucar Girdhari Lal's writer, who gave evidence yesterday, was recalled and produced account books substantiating the evidence he had given. He denied in cross-examination by Plant that when the latter gave a cheque for £55 on Messrs. Cox, witness undertook at his request not to forward the same till Plant had heard from his father. Witness now found that his firm would lose £30-10 on all the cheques dishonourred so far, namely, the cheques on Messrs. Cox for £55, £3 10, £2, £10, and £10.

The next witness was the man who had hawked Rickford's bicycle for sale. He corroborated the evidence of the purchaser of the machine, who gave evidence yesterday.

The cashier of Messrs. Spencers then corroborated the evidence of Mr. Gow, of Messrs. Spencers.

Mr. Mahomed Hyath, a horse-dealer, now deposed that he sold Rickford a galloway for Rs. 600, receiving a cheque for Rs. 200 on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, which he realized. For the balance witness was obliged to make a demand by registered letter, on which Rickford sent him a cheque on Messrs. Cox for £27 which has gone for collection.

David, the butler to Rickford, spoke to the officers leaving their chummery on the evening of July 4th' saying they were dining out. They left in Mufti in a hired carriage, and carried a hand bag each. They wore panama hats, and did not return till a week ago when Lieutenant Strickland brought them back. Witness knew of the bicycle sale. He had been asked by Rickford to effect it, and also to sell a saddle and bridle for him. The police went to the house occupied by the accused about twelve days after they had left, and took away four cheques which were lying about their office room. Witness identified these. One was drawn by Rickford for Rs. 100 and another by Plant for Rs. 50, both on June 4th; another in favour of Messrs. Spencer for Rs. 1.0; and a fourth, an unsigned one, in favour of the landlord in Rickford's handwriting; also a bill for Rs. 39 from Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett. The witnesses Del Toro and Moreschi and several peons had made enquiries as to the whereabouts of the accused.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday for further evidence from Madras and Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier General Ventris has assumed command of the force in China, vice Major General Creagh, who has started for home, via Siberia.

The health of the troops in Somaliland is reported to be good. Captains Anley and Anderson and Lieutenant Sandeman are doing well.

It has been decided to include the appointments of four selected commandings Royal Engineers of districts in the number of substantial Colonel's appointments for Royal Engineer officers in India. An Army Order on the subject issues shortly.

Special gratuity and small pension has been sanctioned to the widow of a sepoy of the 35th Sikhs, who was killed last September in a gallant attempt to collar the murderer of the late Lieutenant Sankey at Malakhand.

THE SUNNI FAKIR

The fanatic Sunni Fakir from Maimana, who settled in Tirah some month ago with the object of organising a crusade against the Shiahs, has at last achieved his object. Although on his arrival the tribesmen listened to his preaching, they did not show any disposition to put it into practice, and it did not seem likely that his amiable mission would meet with any success. However, the Fakir is evidently a man of great presistency as well as fervent, and latterly he has quite succeeded in convincing his congregations that they would be imperilling their salvation if they did not combine in an effort to exterminate the other sect. Having brought their feelings to the right pitch, he issued a notice setting forth that the Shiahs were a curse to the country and in league with the British, and was thereupon followed into the field by a number of the Ali Khel, Ali Sherazi, Mamozai, and other Orakazi clans with a good sprinking of Afridis. The zealots marched into the Mani Khel country and encountered the Shiahs, apparently about the middle of July. There was some smart fighting, in which the Fakir's party gained the upper hand, and a considerable number of Shiahs bit the dust. Alarmed by this reverse the Mani Khel sent summonses for assistance to their brethren living in British territory and to the Toris of Kurram who appeared to have rallied in numbers to the call. Syed Kasim Shah, a leading Syed of Hangu, is said to have taken up six hundred fighting men under his own flag to their assistance. On the other side, the Fakir, after his first success, was strongly reinforced from the Zakha Khel, the Kuki Khel, the Malikdin Khel, and other neighbouring tribes and proceeded to make an attack on the principal Mani Khel fort. The day is said to have been very wet, and the assault had to be deferred till the evening. It was led by Mulla Syed Akbar, but the Shiahs were too strongly posted for the assailants, who were driven back in confusion with considerable loss. The fakir, who of course was not amongst the casualties, blames Syed Akbar for the reverse, and will probably renew the contest at an early opportunity. He is reported to have an abundance of ammunition, and the check he has received looks as if it were only severe enough to have whetted his fanaticism.

NOTES FROM BROACH.

For the last week or ten days, writes our correspondent, we have had nothing but rain.—Last Saturday, the 25th ultimo, we had a most unusual downpour, totalling 9 inches, the day finishing up with a tremendous storm. One hears from all sides that all this rain has been most injurious. Land, in most cases, has become waterlogged, and seed that has already been sown, has been washed away. When a break occurs, which looks almost hopeless, the unfortunate cultivator will have to commence re-sowing.

We are glad to see that our Superintendent of Police has effected a very desirable change by making the drivers of the licensed conveyances wear a uniform dress—Khaki with Red Fez and Sash—a great improvement on the usual dirty dress previously worn.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the proposal to institute benches of Honorary Magistrates from among the Justices of the Peace, I beg to suggest that the Government should empower them to grant or refuse renewal of licenses for the existing liquor-shops or the opening of new ones. At present the public often complain and not without reason that the officers of the Abkari Department, in their zeal to increase the revenue, do not properly consider the objections which the public residing in the neighbourhood of liquor-shops and others have to offer. In England J. P's are empowered to deal with applications for license for victualling houses and liquor-shops, and there is no doubt that the same duty would be satisfactorily performed by the Honorary Magistrates in Bombay, who are more conversant with the life and wishes of the people than the officers of the Abkari Department, who in consequence are better able to know the wants of their own localities. I hope, sir, you will raise your voice in favor of the movement, which is sure to meet with the hearty approval of the public in general who are tired of the present licensing system.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE GOOD TEMPLAR

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, AUG. 1.

THERE was a good attendance on the race-course to-day, and some capital finishes were witnessed. Rain threatened the whole of the afternoon, but fortunately with the exception of a few showers, it kept off. Below are the details of the racing: —

The New Comers' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1902, which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (No landing allowance.) Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 8st 3lbs, Heeroo 1
Mr. Jackson's ch ah Daylight, 8st 12lbs, Osmerkhan 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Skylark, 8st 9lbs, Nana 3
Captain Wilson's br a h Eshton, 8st 12lbs, Robinson 0
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's b a h Turn of Luck, 8st 12lbs, Penton 0
Mr. R. B. S.'s ch a h Najaffi, 8st 6lbs, Southall (disq) 0
Mr. Jairoola bin Talib's b a h Mint Master 8st 3lbs, Dhondi 0
Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Grey Pearl 8st, Kamad 0
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E. Rasheed's b a h Nusser 8st, C. B. Mahomed 0
Mr. D. S. Mehta's ch a g Avenger 8st, Noormahomed 0
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Rex II, 7st 11lbs, Yellop 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Nainawa; 3 to 1 Najaffi and Daylight; 6 to 1 Skylark; 10 to 1 Eshton; 12 to 1 Turn of Luck and Mint Master; and 20 to 1 the others.

Won by Najaffi by a length; a length and a quarter between second and third. Time—36 1-5 sec.

An objection was lodged by the owner of Nainawa against the winner, which, was upheld. Najaffii was, therefore, disqualified.

The Little Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 20); second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab 13-3 and under, new measurement, which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,500. 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Allowance—Ponies which have never won race value Rs. 1,300. 4lbs.; Rs. 900, 7lbs.; Rs. 200, 12lbs.; Rs. 100, 18lbs (not accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. A. Nanjee and M. Gouldas' g a h Grey Fox, 8st 12lbs Penton 1
Mr. Sassoon Hiskell's g a h Kyam 8st, C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. Fox's b a h Ethan 8st 13lbs, Dhondi 3
Mr. Martin A. Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 8lbs, Kamad 0
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Trafalgar, 7st 8lbs Jakoo 0
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E. Rasheed's b a h Settler, 7-8 8lbs, Melson 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Grey Fox; 4 to 1 against Kyam; 5 to 1 each Little Joker and Settler; and 10 to 1 the others.

Won in a canter by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 12secs.

The Pony Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, 8st 10lbs, Robinson 1
Messrs. A. Nanjee and M. Gouldas' b aus m Picture 8st 13lbs, Penton 2
Captain Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Melon 7st 2lbs, Kamad 3
Mr. A. W. P.'s ch aus g Free Trade 7st 9lbs, O'Neill 0

Betting: Evens Key West; 5 to 4 against Picture; 6 to 1 Free Trade; and 10 to 1 Paddy Melon.

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 22 3-5secs.

The Arab Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have never won a flat race value Rs. 2,000. W. A. raised 7lbs. Allowances—Horses which have never won race value Rs. 1,800, 5lbs.; Rs. 1,300, 10lbs.; Rs. 900, 14lbs. Rs. 200, 21lbs.; Rs. 100, 28lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 7st 10lbs, Southall 1
Aga S. Shah's b a h Arabistan 7st 10lbs Heeroo 2
Mr. N. Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, 8st 1lb. Osmarkhan 3
Mr. A. A. Amer's b a h Fakir II, 8st 3lbs, Native 0
Mr. R. D. Sethna's ch a h Sandow, 8st 3lbs, Melsom 0
Mr. George's g a h Alexis, 7st 10lbs, O'Neill ... 0
Messrs. A. Nanjee and M. Gouldas' g a h Flying Childers 7st 7lbs, Etul 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught, 9st 10lbs Dhondi ..... w 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Arabistan; 3 to 1 Young Kohinoor; 6 to 1 Flying Childers and Fakeer II.; 8 to 1 Silvermane and Sandow; 10 to 1 Connaught and Alexis.

Won by half a length; a neck between second and third. Time—1min 44 1-5secs.

The August Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have never won a flat race value Rs. 2,000. W. A. and C. raised 7lbs. Allowances—Horses which have never won race value Rs. 1,800 5lbs.; Rs. 1,300 10lbs.; Rs. 900, 14lbs.; Rs. 200, 21lbs.; Rs. 100, 28lbs (not accumulative). Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st 7lbs, Robinson 1
Mr. A. W. P.'s ch aus g Fitz, Eros 9st 7lbs, O'Neill 2
Mr. Noble's b aus g Planet, 9st 2lbs, Osmerkain 3
Mr. R. R. S's ch aus m Wedlock 9st 2lbs, ... 0
Messrs. M. Pestonji R. Bhikaji's b aus g Kingston, 9st 2 lbs, Egan 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Beadsman; 4 to 1 against Fitz Eros; 5 to 1 each Wedlock and Kingston; 6 and 1 to 1 Planet.

Beadsman, won in a canter by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min 20 1-5secs.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, race value Rs. 150; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times, 10lbs; offener 14lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 8st 2lbs, Heeroo 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Salvator, 8st 8lbs, Nana 2
Mr. C. F. Cooper's b a h Duldul, 8st 6lbs, Kamad 3
Mr. Mydwell's g a h Titus II, 9st 4lbs, A. Hoyt 0
Mr. Jackson's b a h Hermit 1st 11b, Osmerkhan 0
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E. Rasheed's b a h Young Taiseer, 8st 6lbs, C. B. Mahomed 0

Betting; 5 to 4 against Hermit; 3 to 1 Titus II; 4 to 1 Nainawa and Young Taiseer; 8 to 2 the others.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1min 11 4-5secs,

The Novice Horse Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have never won a flat race value Rs. 50 since 31st March, 1901. W. A. and C. raised 2st 7lbs. G. R's Jockey's penalized. Allowances—Maidens 5lbs; Ponies under 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. G. O. Base's b aus g Dawn 11st 2lbs, Owner 1
Mr. Sabyne's br aus g Chimes, 11st 2lbs, Capt. Wogan-Brown 2
Mr. Mill's b e h Misty, 11st 5lbs Capt Randall 3
Major England's b aus h Teepookhana, 12st, 10lb Owner 0
Captains Benn and Alexander's bl aus g Charcoal, 11s 2lbs, Mr. Cooper 0
Mr. H. Keighley's br aus g Recluse, 11st 2lbs Owner 0
Major Elward's ch aus m Runaway Girl, 12st. 2lbs Owner 0
Capt. the Honble O. F. Greville's b aus m Stockbell 11st 2lbs Owner 0
Major Cleveland's br aus g Rising Sun 11st 2lbs Major Beaver 0

Betting: Evens Misty; 5 to 1 against Stockbell; 6 to 1 Runaway Girl and Teepookhana; 10 to 1 Dawn; 13 to 1 Chimes and others.

Won by a short head; two lengths between second and third. Time—53min 2-5secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT UMTA.

The hired transport Umta, Captain J. H. Stafford, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Berbera, which port she left on 24th July and called at Aden. She brought 16 deck passengers and Government remaining stores. She met with strong monsoon gale with rain and high sea.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

THE Inter-Regimental Tournament has been played to a finish, and to the surprise of every one the trophy has gone to the custody of the 17th Lancers. To say that the Royal Horse Guards were not up to their true form is but to express very mildly the sorry figure they cut at Hurlingham last Saturday. All through the season they have been consistently playing a game so much in advance of their past record as to seem almost the work of another team. And then at the moment when the great effort was demanded they went inexplicably and absolutely to pieces.

On the other hand the 17th Lancers, who were little known on London grounds, played a very plucky and spirited game. They were known as having won the Irish Regimental Cup, when, as now, their team comprised Mr. Fletcher, Captain Tilney, and Mr. Carden. Their back on Saturday was Colonel Douglas Haig who came to command the regiment from the 7th Hussars with a polo reputation already formed. By the way the record for the Cup is held by the latter regiment who have no less than five victories to their credit. They won it on the last occasion in which the tournament was played in 1899; and before that they had a sequence of four wins between 1883 and 1886.

Not often has Hurlingham been so crowded with fashion as on this sunny afternoon. The King was out of town; but the Queen honoured the club with her presence, paying an unexpected and highly appreciated visit with Princess Victoria. Royalty was also represented by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children; the veteran Duke of Cambridge, whose presence was peculiarly appropriate as the "Death or Glory" boys, of which regiment he is Colonel-in Chief, had worked their way into the final; the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Alexander of Teck who had played for his regiment in the earlier ties of the tournament. Lord Roberts was also amongst others in the Royal Box; and amongst a host of polo players were Captain Renton who had helped the 17th Lancers to win the Indian Inter-Regimental in 18 8, and Captain E. D. Mill r who was in their winning team in 1888 and 1889, and who is making with his brothers such a great success of the new Roehampton club.

Of the game itself it is difficult to say much. It was disappointing. Mr. Marjoribanks, who usually plays so soundly at back, was strangely unreliable, once giving away a goal absolutely. For the first two periods there was little to choose between the two teams, after that the Blues went to pieces. At half time the Lancers were leading by three goals to one; the Blues did not score again. And continuing to have the best of every period, the Lancers won finally by five goals to one. The winning team were introduced to her Majesty after the match, and she graciously shook hands with each of the players, and presented the Cup to Colonel Haig. Amidst a scene of general merriment the winners drank out of the huge two handled trophy, and then the Duke of Cambridge, who looked particularly pleased, drank also to the success of his regiment. And that evening the victors and the vanquished dined together at the Royal Horse Guards Mess in Regent's Park Barracks.

The semi-finals for the County Cup were played on Wednesday at Hurlingham. Eden Park, who have been the holders for the past two years, defeated Warwickshire, and Blackmore Vale, who are a strong team, beat Wirral by six goals to three. The final will be played to-morrow, when it is expected that Eden Park will succumb before the South-Western team.

Nearly fifty names were received at Rochampton for the Ladies' Nomination Tournament which began on Monday. The semi-finals were played on Thursday when Captain G. W. Hobson, Mr. Gurney Sheppard, Mr C D. Miller, and Comte de Madre defeated a team consisting of Mr L Wilson, Mr F J Mackey, Mr. D. Milburn, and Mr. J. B. Dale by seven goals to five. In the other match Mr. C. T. Garland, Mr. M. Nickalls, Mr. J. Bellville, and Mr F. C. G. Menzies won rather easily. The final will be played to-morrow. A novel departure at this club during the week has been a Champion Cup Tournament on donkeys! It occasioned great fun, and was a huge success. In one match extra time had to be played, and finally the Old Oxonians defeated Rugby, and became the proud holders of the "Champion Cup."

A good many people went to Ranelagh on Saturday to witness the ascent of a new and powerful flying machine. Unfortunately the machine would do nothing but create a most appalling noise. In the end the motor was taken out, and like any other balloon it sailed away to the satisfaction of the inventor as he stated afterwards, but hardly to that of the large number of spectators who had to pay extra at the gate. The Hunt Tournament is being played at Ranelagh during the week, the final taking place to-morrow. Dinner in the gardens at night when they are lit by countless lights and the band plays in the distance is something to remember this warm weather; it is an experience most people have availed themselves of, and once enjoyed is likely to be repeated. I heard a well-known polo player say the other day that he would often remember it with pleasure during the winter when he is out in the tropics again.

The tournaments at Ostend and Deauville will soon be played, and polo players are making the necessary arrangements. Both Mr. Mackey and the Marquis de Villaviega, who played his first match in England this season on Wednesday, are taking teams to Ostend. The English entries in the Deauville tournament promise to be large, and Mr. Gill, the popular Manager of Ranelagh in polo affairs, will again be at the helm over there. Lord Villiers, Mr. Mackey, Mr. C. T. Garland, and the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks are taking teams, and have already secured their quarters. And though the All-Ireland Tournament does not take place until the last week in August, I know of two teams already who have decided to go. One is the Tigers, captained by Mr Gill; and the other is the Wanderers consisting of Major G. K. Ansell, Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. F. M. Freake, and Captain Neil Haig, who are the present holders of the All-Ireland Open Cup.

DANGER IN IMPORTED SUGAR CANE.

THE following has been communicated to us by the Inspector General of Agriculture in India:—It should be generally known that there is grave danger in importing sugarcane for seed purposes from abroad, owing to the fact that this crop suffers from certain serious communicable diseases in other countries. The following diseases can probably be conveyed in cane tops or cuttings and are the cause of very heavy losses in other countries. "Sereh" disease in Java where it is the worst trouble with which the planters in that country have to contend. This probably has not yet gained an entrance into India, at least so far as the virulent and progressive "sereh" of Java is concerned. "Pine-apple" disease due to the fungus "Thielaviopsis ethaceticus" chiefly affecting tops or cuttings of which it is the most frequent cause in other countries of failure to germinate. So far this has not been found native in India. Root disease due to the fungus "Marasmius Sacchari" recently shown to be a cause of very extensive loss in several cane growing colonies. Cane gummosis is a bacteria disease so far like the last unknown in India. Several other minor diseases exist together with a host of injurious insects in the various sugarcane producing countries, several of which are not known to occur in India.

THE floods in Kashmir are not likely to affect materially the programme of the tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as the main objective is Chitral, but it is probable Lord Kitchener will not now go to Srinagar, but will branch off at Baramula. The alternative route, via Malakand, Swat and Dir, is, of course, impracticable, unless His Excellency were to arrange to march with the Chitral relieving force and return with the relieve force.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SHIPPING CONFERENCES AND FREIGHTAGE.

AGRICULTURE IN EGYPT.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA

LONDON, JULY 17.

THE practice of shipping conferences in making certain rebates from their freight charges, which are allowed to accumulate for six or twelve months and are then paid or credited to the "faithful" shipper only, is the very keystone of monopolies. The merchant who should wish at any time to ship a consignment of goods by a competitive line is confronted with the forfeiture of a considerable sum due to him by the conference, besides the prospect of increased freight charges on any shipments which he might subsequently wish to make by the conference steamers. This "rebate system," as it is called, makes the individual shipper powerless to decide by what steamship line his goods shall be carried or from what port they shall be shipped. It prevents him from bargaining with the shipowner as to the rate of freight. It is responsible for many disastrous anomalies; for instance, the fact that British ships can charge more for carrying British goods to South Africa than is charged for similar American goods carried from New York (a greater distance) to the same destination by ships belonging to the same owners. Finally, this rebate system has done more than anything else to hamper the progress of the port of Manchester, to burden the citizens of Manchester with a Ship Canal rate, and to rob the Ship Canal shareholders of a return on their invested capital. Thanks to the rebate system, no steamer is able to come to the Manchester docks and load a cargo of Manchester goods for Madras, Calcutta, or Ceylon. Thanks to the rebate system, every one of the thousands of bales and cases packed in Manchester warehouses for export to China and Japan must be sent away by rail to Birkenhead or elsewhere for shipment, instead of being taken away directly by steamers from Manchester. It is due mainly to the rebate system also that the economy in transport offered by the Ship Canal is withheld from British exports to Turkey, to the River Plate, to the West Coast of South America, to the West Coast of Africa, to Cape Colony and Natal, and to the Straits Settlements. It is computed that the handicap thus imposed by the rebate system upon the cotton industry alone may easily amount to a quarter of a million pounds sterling per annum. No successful method of combating the shipping conferences or rings has yet been found by exporters in this country, and so long as the rebate system enjoys legal sanction or is assumed to enjoy it, it is to be feared that nothing can be done to destroy the monopolies which it has created.

It is therefore very interesting and significant to find that in America this potent weapon appears to have been struck out of the steamship companies hands by the Elkins Anti-Trust law. The New York newspapers report that the combination of steamship lines controlling the trade between that port and the River Plate has issued notices in the following terms:—

Brazil Service.—Shippers of goods to Fernambuco Maceio Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and other South Brazilian ports are hereby notified that the payment of primage rebates under the terms and conditions of our circular dated New York, July 1, 1901, is hereby discontinued, and the said circular is withdrawn.

River Plate Service.—Shippers of goods to Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and other Parana River ports are hereby notified that the payment of primage rebates, under the terms and conditions of our circular dated New York August 1, 1899, is hereby discontinued, and the said circular is withdrawn."

Under the circulars which have thus been cancelled it was the practice of the steamship lines to charge in addition to the freight rate, a primage of 10 per cent, with the understanding that after a stated time the companies would refund the primage to shippers who had not shipped by outside steamers. This, of course, is the rebate system familiar to shippers in this country. The effect of its abandonment is that rival lines are now able to offer competitive rates, and the shipper will be able to exercise a free choice between them. No reticence as to the reasons for this sudden capitulation has been observed by the agents for the Conference lines. One of them has informed the New York Herald that the combination was dissolved because of the danger of litigation under the new law. A suit for nearly £ 10,000 had already been entered in the United States Circuit Court against the South Conference lines, and the members of the South American ring, without waiting for the issue, apparently deemed it prudent to place themselves beyond risk of a similar action. "We do not wish," said the agent, "to be in a position to be attacked, and hereafter each line will make its own arrangements with shippers." It was probable, he added that a similar course would be taken by the South African Conference. Curiously enough, the steamship lines affected are all English or German namely the Lamport and Holt Prince, and Houston lines in the South American trade and the Hanse, Union, Clan, and American and African lines in the South Africa. It will be singular indeed and by no means satisfactory if a system which under American law is deemed a conspiracy in restraint of trade is permitted under our own laws to go on flourishing at the expense of British trade.

There seems to be much that is abnormal, or at least contradictory, in the general agricultural position in Egypt this year. Thus only a fortnight ago complaints were being made in Alexandria that, owing to a miscalculation as to the water) containing powers of the Assouan Dam, that great work was "an entirely worthless construction for the purposes for which it was built." It was said that the authorities had decided that the dam must be immediately raised to the height originally proposed. Inquiries at the Egyptian Public Works Department, however, have elicited the statement that the authorities have not the slightest intention of adding to the structure at present. It is said that they are entirely satisfied with the results so far obtained, but do not see their way to granting permission for the undertaking of large reclamation works until experience has shown them what balance of water will be left for such works after satisfying full crop requirements. This attitude is commended as merely prudent, and the assertion that the dam is a partial or utter failure is stigmatised as merely the result of a lack of patience. "With one of the lowest summer supplies ever experienced," the "Egyptian Gazette" remarks, the dam has been able to supplement the supply so that but little or no inconvenience or damage to cotton has resulted. "It is true" adds the same authority, "that in the course of about a fortnight preceding the news of the first false floods on the Blue Nile prudence forbade the use of water for the largely increased areas under rice, and in consequence this crop (which, it should be remembered never previously obtained any irrigation in years of correspondingly low summer supply) suffered to a certain extent. Since the rise in the upper waters of the Nile the reservoir has been drawn upon to a greater extent, and all the crops have had sufficient irrigation." On June 20 and 26 the rotations were sensibly ameliorated, and the planting and watering of sharaki land for maize, &c. will be allowed this year at an unprecedentedly early date. The action on the part of the Irrigation Service has two reasons. In the first place, the improvement in the levels up the Nile, joined with the existence of the reservoir, ensures the sup

It is pointed out that there is a pressing necessity for the railway. It is estimated that the wheat yield of Manitoba alone, which was 65,000,000 bushels last year, will probably be 85,000,000 bushels this year, an increase in one year of 20,000,000 bushels in one provinces which is in itself only a comparatively small section of the West. Moreover, Manitoba is the section most fully settled and best supplied with railways. The most rapid settlement and development must now be looked for in the territories of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, and Alberta; indeed settlement is already going on there with remarkable speed, and virtually without railways. Only a hundred miles of railway existed in Saskatchewan last year, although there is probably as much arable land there as in Manitoba. It is quite clear that settlement without railways cannot go on indefinitely, and if nothing is done in the Dominion itself it seems certain that some of the great American trunk lines will send out branches to the Canadian West. There are few Canadians according to the Toronto "Globe," who would regard such American enterprise as a desirable solution; transport connections co-extensive with the Dominion and binding East to West by daily commercial relations are indispensable to the unity of Canada. Rumour credit the Government itself with a leaning to State construction, and a resolution, to undertake the task would, the Toronto authority believes, strengthen the Ministry enormously throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Two things are said to be certainties (a) that the country is ready for a second great trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and (b) that it is not ready to hand over to a private company large sums of public money as an inducement to undertake the task.

The home trade, it has frequently been asserted, has not been able to obtain any adequate advance upon cotton goods, and buyers—from London, Glasgow, and elsewhere—have in may cases resented any attempt to enforce it. Many ancient so called "contracts" that seemed to have died a natural death are now remembered, and the remarkably loose system of contracting which is common in many quarters seems to tell almost equally against the manufacturer or wholesale merchant in a rising and in a falling market. These contracts made with wholesale distributing houses, with shirt or underclothing manufacturers, and even with the more important class of shopkeepers, are usually taken for delivery "as required," and they may take six months or more to run off. They may be made verbally, and depend for confirmation merely on a memorandum, or they may be confirmed by letter, and though it is not usual to fix a time for their completion it is probable that some reasonable compromise would have to be effected if the seller insisted on his legal rights. In a rising market every piece is taken, though at the buyer's own time, and even now manufacturers are delivering goods bought at the rate of 4-3-4d. cotton, the orders for which might have been repudiated if cotton had fallen to 4d. In a falling market, however, many buyers boldly claim the privilege of cancelling, and they have gone far to establish a principle of contract that is binding on one side only. It is largely this system that prevents the home trade from obtaning its due advances, for even when the buyer has no contract he will maintain that, as a matter of custom and expediency, he should not be placed behind his competitors. He claims to take advantage of stocks that the manufacturer might fairly regard as within the sphere of appreciation in value, and he is always very courteous in attributing prescience to the seller whose experience enables him to accumulate large stores of cotton or yarn at the right time. If this has not been done, it frequently happens that the unfortunate manufacturer is compelled to imitate the concessions of others who have been wiser or more lucky. Of course buyers are not all alike, and manufacturers and merchants learn to distinguish between those who honourably fulfil their obligations and those who on occasion attempt to repudiate them. But competition is keen, the buyer is sensitive and capricious, and he may maintain that it is his business to exact the best trading terms that he can get.

The home trade, however, is not in the long run an unprofitable one, for though its rates are rarely exorbitant, they show a better margin than most of the Lancashire overseas business. Its opportunity sometimes comes, curiously enough, in a falling market when, in spite of loose contracts, prices are maintained fairly well long after cotton and yarn have declined from the rates that established them. Home trade "covering" in cotton or yarn is generally done roughly and without regard to the particular transactions unless these are unusually large or in specialities that require a special provision. The buying of raw market is often delayed, and though this delay may be risky it is often profitable. This particular matter of the contracts is, however a serious handicap, and the conditions seem to grow worse rather than better. A great volume of trade is done now with the "makers-up," who have enormously reduced the wholesale and retail trade in piece goods, and the conditions of this business illustrate the practical difficulty. The maker-up buys for a season and wishes to fix his price for the manufactured article in relation to his cloth. He attempts to estimate his trade in a particular article, but it happens frequently, that his calculation is wrong and that he has to use considerably less or more cloth than he anticipated. If he requires more and buys again in a falling market he does not reduce the price of his goods but takes the advantage of a higher rate of profit for the remainder of the season's trade; but in a rising market he may ask for consideration on the ground that he cannot get advances for his goods. If, on the other hand, he has placed a contract for more than he can buy he may be pleased to carry the remainder over, though he will not accept delivery until the next season, or he may desire to cancel it, according as the market has gone up or down. If the manufacturer should insist on delivering, it may mean inconvenience or even disaster to his customer and the closing of an account. It would positively be an advantage in many cases for the manufacturer to take an order for a time rather than for a quantity. It is difficult to find a remedy for a state of things that has developed gradually, but without any formal combination it might be possible for some reasonable understanding between competitors to enforce more stringent regulations. In the interests of the buyers themselves it may be pointed out that these unsystematic customs necessitate for the sellers' protection a higher range of prices than would be necessary under a fairer arrangement and that those who adhere to their engagements must naturally receive special consideration.

The condition of the cotton crop in America continues low, and it would be unwise to ignore this fact even though it is very possible that the really crucial months of July and August may put a very different face upon the whole matter. It is at least possible that the yield may turn out a large one; as to whether such a result is probable is another matter. We have had on the whole, a New York correspondent writes, extraordinarily bad weather, but this cannot, in the nature of things go on for ever. It may happen that the weather during the rest of the season will be in the main as favorable as in the past it has been bad. Yet it is well in the meantime to look the facts straight in the face and admit that 77·1 per cent is a pretty low condition for the July statement and that there has been a noticeable disposition of late to buy the next crop options at the present large discounts. The summer months have given way under heavy July notices on both sides of the Atlantic, a slacken d spot demand, and the closing of mills both at home and abroad. Some think the real contest in Liverpool will be over the September-October options, perhaps following some further fireworks in August and September on this side. Meantime commission-houses here are heartily sick of the whole business. It has been going on for months, has kept everybody under a strain, the summer months are boycotted, and nobody knows at what moment there may be further attempts to "balloon" the price to a level which will still further dislocate legitimate trade, already in an unenviable plight both here and in Europe.

It is understood that the Government of India have declined to sanction the project for an Agricultural College at Cawnpore, whose establishment there had been proposed in connection with the experimental station and the headquarters of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The rains continue alternately to deluge the station and to plunge it into great cloud masses which, as they roll away and make room for the sunshine, have given us of late some really marvellous colour effects. A month ago the hills were great grey dusty masses. To-day they are covered with the softest of green, across which, in the sunset, purple and yellow and pink and azure chase each other amongst great rolling billows of snow white-mist. There is one marvellous hill top which flames out in the middle distance, to the south, a patch of red amongst its more sombre fellows. I am told it is covered with the scorched-up remains of a forest which was accidentally burnt last hot weather. It stands in evidence of the continued existence of a state of things which has reduced the Simla hills to their present bare and desolate condition, when, with but little care and protection, they might have remained, as they once were, a continuous forest of valuable trees. The reflection is a saddening one, but it does not detract from the picturesqueness of the effect of the devastation which has occurred.

Abundant as has been the rainfall at Simla we still hear of great areas in the plains below which are sadly behind in the matter of moisture. The vast grain-bearing area which comprises the greater part of the Upper Gangetic basin is all more or less seriously affected. It is the very heart of the country, and the crop, which is now being stunted in its growth for want of rain, is the one upon which it depends almost entirely. There is still time for it to recover, but enormous damage has already been done and the ratio of the loss will increase each day the present state of affairs continues.

It is one of the ironies of fate that while the Gangetic Plain is crying out for water, Kashmir has been visited with floods which have closely rivalled the similar catastrophe of 1893. It was ten years ago almost to a day, that a sudden burst of warm rain, falling upon mountain sides deep in snow, produced a melting which turned every water course into a torrent and swamped the city of Srinagar besides washing away a considerable portion of the recently reaped harvest.

The catastrophe which occurred last week was of almost precisely similar dimensions, though the loss, alike in house property and crops, is likely to prove somewhat smaller, owing to the amount of embanking which has recently been done. It is reported that the flood rose to within three inches of the highest level attained in 1893. It is only to be wondered at that no great loss of life has yet been reported.

This is the dead season in Simla. The early batch of military officers on leave have almost all left to rejoin their appointments. The second batch have hardly commenced to arrive. It is the period of quiet dinner parties and afternoon teas at which acquaintance made in the early part of the season has an opportunity of ripening into friendship. There is a small weekly gathering at the Grand Hotel on Tuesdays when the East Lancashire band plays for the benefit of subscribers. A somewhat similar but more general function take place on the Ridge on Saturdays. Some energetic players have got up a Tennis Tournament, comprising both Mixed and Men's Doubles, which is affording healthful exercise to those who have entered, the games taking place between the showers.

The second of the two Barnes Court dances took place in fine weather last Tuesday and went off very successfully, though every one was sorry to Miss Lady Rivaz who, I regret to say, is confined to her room by illness. The Knights of the Black Heart give a fancy dress dance on 18th August. There are also a poudre ball and threatricals at Viceregal Lodge, and another dance at Snowdon is in prospect.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club are engaged in rehearsing "The Magistrate," the first performance taking place to-morrow night. They have been fortunate in their selection for the parts, and the piece promises to make a hit. It is understood that the following is likely to be the cast:—

Mr. Posket	Major G. Williams.
Mr. Bullamy	Mr. Hugh Caruana.
Colonel Lukyn	Mr. H. Williams.
Capt. Horace Vale	Captain Benwell.
Farringdon	Mr. Hay.
Achilles Bload	Mr. Holcombe.
Isidore	Mr. Crawshay-William.
Mr. Wormington	Captain Strange.
Inspector Meeister	Mr. Leslie.
Sergt. Lugg	Captain Tenant.
Wyke	Mr. Milan.
Agatha Posket	Mrs. Parsons.
Charlotte	Mrs. Caruana.
Bea (a Tomlinson)	Mrs Irvine.
Popham	Miss O'Callaghan.

The Gymkhana Committee have now obtained possession of the Municipal Gardens at Annandale, and work upon the enlargement of the race-course has commenced. The undertaking is a somewhat heavy one, but the station has learnt by experience that what Colonel Baring undertakes has a way of being carried to successful termination. Funds will of course be required to enable the improvement that it is in contemplation to be carried into effect. Simla is not usually backward in subscribing, however, where a work of such obvious interest to all who go in for racing is concerned.

There has been some cholera in the neighbourhood of Simla, one outbreak of it being amongst coolies employed on the Simla-Kalka railway, and others in villages in the Rampur Bashahr State and near Narkhanda. The station itself continues entirely free from anything of the kind, however, and is likely to remain so, so long as it has the present admirably isolated catchment area for its water supply.

The proposal made from home to saddle India with a portion of the cost of troops in South Africa is being discussed here with as much interest as in the principal centres of population. One grave objection appears to be that the whole force which is to be maintained in South Africa is so small that when time of need came and India demanded the services of the men it had paid for, it is more than likely that it would receive the reply that it was impossible to send them. From the military point of view every additional soldier maintained in a state of efficiency, anywhere in the Empire, is something gained to the fighting strength of the whole. In this case, however, there is no addition since South Africa must, in any case, retain, for a long time to come, the services of at least as many as the twenty-five thousand men it is proposed to locate there.

BOMBAY RIFLES CLUB.

The 9th and 10th Silver Spoon Competitions took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday, the 1st instant. Next shoot, Saturday 8th instant. The following are the scores:—

	Scores 500 yds.
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	27 a
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Lc Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	24 c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	24 d
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol. Rifles	24
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol. Artillery	23
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lc Sergt W Sutherland, Bo Volrifles	20
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Artillery	19
Sergt Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vols	18
Mr A Loving, Civilian	14
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	3 8

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points.
c Handicapped 2 Points.
d Winner of 2nd Spoon.

	Scores 600 yds.
Sergt Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	25 a
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	23 b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	23
Lc Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Artillery	20
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Artillery	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Mr A Loving, Civilian	17
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	15
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	15
Vol J Patterson, G I P Ry Vols	13
Lc Sergt W Sutherland, Bo Vol Rifles	4

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

MEETING OF THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

In pursuance of a requisition signed by about 2,300 Parsees and addressed to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds, a public meeting of the whole Parsee community was convened at Allbless Baug, Girgaum, yesterday afternoon, to consider the matters mentioned in the requisition. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Merwanjee, Muncherjee Cama and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, the trustees, and Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the secretary, and several hundreds of Parsees were present at the meeting. The meeting place and the entire compound of the Allbless Baug was crowded by Parsees of every rank and position.

The requisitionists asked the trustees, in view of the controversy now going on in the community with regard to the admission of a non-Zoroastrian into the Zoroastrian faith, to appoint a committee of a few gentlemen of education, position and influence, to enquire into and suggest the adoption of measures on the following points:—1. Whether, looking to the present religious and social condition of the Parsees, it is advisable to admit the professors of another religion into the Zoroastrian faith?—2. If it be advisable, and before the applicants are admitted into the faith, what tests should be used to determine their motives and their fitness for admission?3. To whom should the applications for admission be made, which Dastur or priest should perform the ceremony of admission, whose authority should the officiating Dastur or priest obtain for the purpose, and what sort of ceremonies should be performed? 4. What sort of entries should be made in the books of the community about the admission of such non-Zoroastrians? 5. To enquire into other necessary questions connected with the subject, and to make suggestions in the interests of the community. In considering their question, the trustees deemed it expedient that such a committee as was suggested in the requisition should be appointed by the whole community and they therefore convened the meeting which was held yesterday.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, was called to the chair, and explained the object for which the meeting had been convened.

Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the Secretary to the trust funds, read the requisition and the notice convening the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, seconded by Mr. Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, a committee, consisting of the trustees abovenamed and Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Dastur Kaikhusru Jamshedjee, Dastur Khurshedjee Bijonjee, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Messrs. J. N. Tata, J. M. Wadia, C. I. E. Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Talibhoy Ardaser Petit, Rustomjee Dosabhoy Settna, L. N. Banajee, R. D. Setna, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and many others, with power to add to their number, with Mr. J. J. Mody as their secretary, was appointed to carry into effect the objects of the requisition.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit expressed his opinion that the committee was unworkable, as it consisted of men of different modes of thought and conflicting views. This caused some uproar in the proceedings of the meeting.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was of opinion that the managers and officiating priests of fire temples be added to the committee and that the Anjumans of mofussil towns be invited to nomin ate representatives to serve on the committee.

After some further discussion, the proposition was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Shamsul-Ulama Dastur Darab Sanjana, seconded by Dr. Kawasjee Edaljee Dadachanjee, thanks were voted with acclamation to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds for calling the meeting of the community; and also to the proprietors of Allbless Baug for lending it for the purposes of the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ANOTHER REQUISITION TO THE TRUSTEES.

In connection with the above subject, a number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen have addressed a second requisition to the Parsee panchayat trustees. The requisitionists say among other things:—

Mr. Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Tata having performed a civil marriage with a French lady, came with her to Bombay, and in breach of a time-honoured usage, had her received by a Dastur with the "sadra," and married her again according to Parsee law and custom. We submit that this act of "navjot" and marriage is calculated to do great mischief to the marital rights of Parsee womankind in future. The said marriage, even if it be according to the law, is imperfect, and viewed from a social standpoint, is to be deprecated. We therefore request you to call a meeting of the whole Parsee community in order to take their sense, regarding a marriage which is opposed to the precepts of the Zoroastrian religion, as to whether it is a valid or an invalid marriage. In view of the large interests which are affected thereby. It is trusted that due notice will be taken by you of the overreaching, arbitrary, and impolitic proceeding of the Dastur, who, in breach of ancient law and custom, performed the "navjot" ceremony of a lady, whose father and mother are authoritatively said to be non-Zoroastrians, and that you will take the opinion of the whole community as to whether or not such a Dastur is fit to continue in the office of high priest of the Anjuman fire-temple which has been entrusted to his care. Eight years ago, some American savants, who appreciated the holiness of the Zoroastrian religion and desired to disseminate it over the world, wrote to Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, the Secretary of the Parsee Panchayet Trust Funds, applying to be admitted into our religion. The reply given to them by the gentleman was that, since the Parsees came to India hundreds of years ago, not a single admission of a non-Zoroastrian into their religion had been known to have taken place; and that such admission must rest with the opinion of the whole Parsee community. When such American savants were refused admission into our sacred religion, Dastur Kaikhosru had no scruple, whatever, to have an admitted a French lady six months after her civil marriage performed in France, with all the expenses, ceremonies and sanction of the whole Parsee community. You are therefore requested to take the sense of the whole Parsee community, in general meeting assembled, as to whether Dastur Kaikhosru having done such an arbitrary and impolitic act, which is subversive of their religion and religious usages and of the rights of unmarried Parsee women, is or is not fit to continue in the responsible office of high priest of the Anjuman fire-temple. You will also take the opinion of the whole community as to whether or not the French lady, in the event of the "navjot" and marriage ceremonies being declared to be invalid, has the right to enter a place of religious worship among Zoroastrians or the Towers of Silence, or to mix in any religious ceremonies among Parsees. You are further requested to carry into effect the resolutions arrived at by the meeting. And you will also take the opinion of the meeting, for future guidance as to whether or not any Dastur or priest, either in Bombay or any other part of the world, should have the authority to perform the "navjot" or marriage ceremony of any non-Zoroastrian; and to act upon such opinion accordingly. The requisitionists state that if a meeting of the community is not called by the trustees within a fort-night, they will feel compelled to take the opinion of the community themselves and take such further steps as they may be advised.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

AUGUST 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used,

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.

Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted,

Cable Sitoebondo Bandjermasin interrupted.

Turkish route between Bushire and Fao interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd Aug. 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	Nil	0 p.m.	...	...
Teheran	2	10	58 p.m.	...	58
Suez	2	2	15 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 2nd Aug. 1903.

A HARD-HEARTED MOTHER.

RECOMMENDATION TO CLEMENCY.

Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Kanara, in June last, convicted a woman named Subbi Kom Narayen Shetti of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with the murder of her newly-born child by strangling it. The story told by the prosecution was this. Accused's husband died about five or six years ago, she herself being now not more than 25. For some time her relations had noticed that her body was growing bigger, but as she had suffered from fever, they thought that the cause assigned by her, namely, enlargement of the spleen, was correct. On the night of the 11th May last she complained of pains, but no notice was taken by the family, apparently as they thought that they too were due to the same cause. In the morning, one of the women of the family, going out, saw accused sitting under the eaves of a cowshed and saw a baby by her side. She gave information to the head of the family, who told the police patel. The police were sent for, and after some enquiry the accused was arrested. The evidence against her consisted chiefly of a confession made by her to the Magistrate the day after the murder was said to have been committed, retracted by her during the committal proceedings before the same Magistrate, but retracted in the Sessions Court, and of the medical evidence. Accused herself admitted that she gave birth to a child, but she said before the Sessions Judge that she was senseless at the time, and did not know whether the child was born alive or not. The medical evidence, however, according to the Sessions Judge, was conclusive on the point that the child was born alive, for the hospital assistant said that the lungs and heart together floated in water, and that, therefore, the child must have breathed. The accused in her confession said that when the child cried, she strangled it. This was, Mr. Leggatt said, quite consistent with the medical evidence as to a living birth and also with the opinion given by the hospital assistant as to the cause of death, which was, he said, throttling and consequent suffocation. He found two marks, one on the throat and one on the back of the neck, and stated that death was due to the injuries which caused these marks. There were also marks on the cheeks and lip and forehead, but he said these could not account for death, and might have been due to rough or careless handling after birth. The accused in her confession stated that as she was a widow and feared that she would be punished by excommunication from the caste, she murdered the child, hoping to conceal her shame. She said before the Sessions Judge that she made the confession because the police and her father-in-law told her that she would be acquitted if she did make the confession. There was, however, not an iota of proof of this allegation according to the Sessions Judge. It was true that at first the accused said that the child did not cry after it was born, and seemed to have tried to make others believe that she was innocent of its death. In Mr. Leggatt's opinion, it was, however, clear that the child was born alive, and did not die a natural death. It would of course be quite natural, he said, that a person detected in such a crime should try to deny her guilt, but this would certainly not make unnatural a complete confession consequent upon the full discovery of all the facts. There was no indication of such a promise or the offer of any inducement. Accused was not unduly detained by the police. Moreover, the apparent truth of the confession, said the Sessions Judge, negatived the idea that it was induced. It was fully borne out by the medical evidence in every particular, and it was the only explanation of the way in which death was caused. There could be no doubt that the accused did intend to kill her child. Her motive, in Mr. Leggatt's opinion, was clear enough, and was given by herself in her confession. She wished to escape the consequences of her shame. Mr. Leggatt did not think that the extreme penalty of the law was called for in this case.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence, but directed that the record and proceedings be forwarded to Government for exercising their right of clemency if they think fit.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT KUNDLA.

The Kundla Educational Conference was held at Bilashwar, near Kundla, for the purpose of discussing the subjects of drawing and object-lessons according to the new standards.

The first sitting was held on the 23th July at Mr. Damji Lavji, the Taluka Master, in beginning the proceedings, said that the conference was held at the suggestion of the Piyava, Sheina, Bhamodra, and Vavda masters. The aim of the conference was to lighten the work of and render all possible help to the masters in the said two subjects. He proposed Mr. Ranchhodji N. Desai, the head master of the English School, to the chair. The head master after taking the chair requested Mr. Karunashunker to read his essay on object-lessons. Mr. Karunashunker read his essay. Mr. Devchand Damji, then recited the National Anthem and the sitting was adjourned.

The second sitting was held at 8-40 on the following morning. Mr. Jagjiwan read an essay on Kindergarten. Mr. Devanand read his notes on the teaching of infant class, Standard I, and Standard II. Some amendments were proposed by Mr. Gopalji, which were accepted. Then he exhibited his plan of distinguishing colours by means of buntings. Afterwards he showed how the boys could learn the Vernacular Alphabets by means of a set of playing cards of different colours (specially prepared) and a Guyan-boji. Mr. Karunashunker proposed a vote of thank to Mr. Devanand for the trouble he had taken. Mr. Gopalji then showed how the tables of fractions could be easily and fluently taught with the aid of wooden quarters and halves. Mr. Jagjiwan then performed four kinds of drill with the boys.

The third sitting was held the same day at 4-30 p.m. The President delivered an address full of suggestions and wholesome advice to his fellow teachers and concluded it with a prayer for the long life and prosperity of H. M. the Emperor and H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. The Taluka Master said that the notes would be forwarded to the Deputy Educational Inspector for due consideration as they passed through the conference and proposed a vote of thanks to the Vahivatdar Saheb and the Head Master.

The masters of Kundla, Zirzida, Vanda, Vijpari, Dila, Badhda, Jora, Pichavi, Piyava, Vavera, Sheina, Bhamodra, Sisran, Dudala and Bandra, as well as the Head Master of the local English School with one of his assistant masters attended the conference. Ten assistant masters were also present.

CERCLE LETTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire was held at the rooms of the Cercle on Wednesday last, when a large number of members and their friends, including several European ladies, were present. The chair was taken by Mr. Louis Vossion, Consul for France at Bombay, and patron of the Cercle.

The first item on the programme was a lecture in French by Mr. Pierre de Bure on "Buenos Ayres." The lecturer vividly narrated his impressions of the Argentine Republic and of its capital and the modes and habits of the people which he had noted during his stay there.

Mr. J. E. Davar, Honorary Secretary of the Cercle, then gave in French a short history of the foundation of the prizes which were distributed that evening to the students who passed the B. A. and Matriculation Examinations of the Bombay University with highest marks in French. He said these prizes were annually awarded by the Cercle's Committee out of the interest of the sum of Rs. 2,000, which the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, had offered to the Cercle, in the name of the members of the Cercle, the Honorary Secretary offered congratulations to the President of the Cercle, the Rev. Father S. Noti, S. J., and to the Cercle's Vice-President Mr. C. M. Curseljee, for their nomination at the recommendation of Mr. Vossion as "Officier d'Academie," Univ, Gallic, by the Minister of Public Instruction in France, in appreciation of their valuable services to the cause of the study of French language and literature. Congratulations were also offered to Madame Vossion on her nomination as "Officier d'Academie." The Honorary Secretary stated that the name of that talented lady as well as that of Madame Francin of Paris were added to the list of honorary members of the Cercle.

Prizes were then awarded by Madame Vossion and the other ladies present to the successful candidates in French at the University examinations at the request of the chairman.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman proposed by the Rev. Father S. Noti, S. J., President of the Cercle.

Apart from the Bombay Presidency, where including Bombay City, there has been a rise from 1,816 to 1,897 deaths, the plague mortality in India, has fallen during the past week to less than 400 deaths. The Punjab reports only 14 deaths. The epidemic still lingers, though not seriously, in the Madras Presidency, Mysore State, Hyderabad, and Central India.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE CONFERENCE OF THE MAGISTRATES.

A little before the Xmas of 1533 the magistrates were to meet to decide the fate of the banished and the imprisoned. The recurrence of so great a solemnity in a religion of love and of pardon was calculated to awaken outpourings of good feeling in the hearts of those with whom lay the destiny of more than three hundred families. The proscription was terrible enough, and the victims had already suffered much. Hope whispered loudly in the hearts of the unfortunate. There was not a family but had some one condemned whom it hoped to see again and embrace on the New Year's day. The secret voting had already commenced, and every day the eight in power met to decide their fate. The relatives anxious to know the result used to enter in long files when the sittings were over to read in the faces of those in power what they had to hope and what to fear, because the consultations were in secret and their decisions kept private to the last. They had used despatch so that the day after the Circumcision of the Lord the fatal list was affixed on either side of the Sheriff's gate. All ran to the Sheriff's, even eager and plucky little ones got into the crowd first to run their eyes over the fatal letter of the alphabet with which the name of their dear ones commenced. What a proscription that was. It threw into the shade those of Sylla and of Augustus. In the latter people could seek refuge in flight. Here those who fled lost everything, the very means of sustenance of the family were taken away. Hence weeping and sighs, desperation and curses, and secret vows of eternal vengeance against an unbridled tyranny. Among those who felt deep pity for the miserable, Luisa was one. As this was the season of overflowing larders and of tables literally loaded with good cheer, Luisa made use of the abundance in relieving the distress of the unfortunate. As those in power wished the enemies of the Medici to suffer most and to suffer long, this liberality on her part was looked on by them with disfavour. They seriously advised her husband to watch that she behaved with greater prudence. Luigi was divided between his love for his wife and his fear of See Maurizio. Love, however, prevailed. And though he knew that in evil times the most praiseworthy actions are construed into crimes he could not imagine how pity could be called imprudence He did not, therefore, let Luisa see his fears. The gratitude of those she succoured was a pleasure she could not enjoy, for the expression of it, however comforting to the multitude, might have offended her equals.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALA.

ABUSING A POLICE OFFICER.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an application for revision of the order of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Dr. Dhanjibhai R. Wadia of abusing a police officer and fined him Rs. 10. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said that the only question in the case was whether the words used by the accused to Inspector Canty were insulting. The Inspector had stated that the words were used that, if he had not kept his temper, he might have struck Dr. Wadia. Judging from the words used, Mr. Slater said, it was evident that Dr. Wadia had forgotten himself. The police might reasonably hope for assistance from gentlemen in the execution of their duty and to be bluntly told, "You are paid for it, and you must be hard up for a job if you make so much fuss about a trifle," even in the mildest tone, would not be a soothing remark. Inspector Canty had throughout simply expressed his intention to do what he was perfectly entitled to do, and Dr. Wadia's interference with Inspector Canty was absolutely unnecessary. The Magistrate held that Inspector Canty's complaint was well founded, and that Dr. Wadia's words, as they were proved, were insulting, and he fined the accused Rs. 10.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole of the circumstances of the case and after hearing the arguments of counsel, dismissed the application.

DACOITY IN CHINGLEPUT.

Dacoity has been very rife in the Conjeeveram and Chingleput Taluqs during the last few months, and accounts of some of these outrages have appeared in our columns from time to time. The Chingleput District Association was recently moved in consequence of their frequent recurrence to convene a conference of the people of Chingleput, Madurantakam, Kunnathur and Conjeeveram, which was duly held at the latter place. Several Resolutions were passed at this meeting and a copy of them was forwarded by the President of the Conference to the acting Inspector-General of Police, Madras, who in his reply asked to be furnished with the dates and localities of the dacoities referred to. A Memorial has now been drawn up by the Chingleput District Association, and the President has been requested to forward it to the authorities. To it is added a statement of the dacoities referred to, which shows that 21 cases have occurred in the Conjeeveram Taluq alone between May, 1902, and the present time, in which it is alleged that "grievous hurt," or "severe injury" and in one case "mortal injury" was inflicted, and property of the value of Rs. 8,700 in the aggregate lost. There were, besides, a series of dacoities committed in the Chingleput Taluq at the beginning of last May, and there have been other dacoities subsequent to the meeting of the first District Conference, details concerning which are also being communicated to the authorities. The above statement was compiled by a deputation of the members of the Chingleput District Association; and the latter state that the information is "far from complete and refers to only such of the dacoities as have come to their notice."

Most people, however, would consider that the record is a fairly comprehensive one, and that the members of the Conference were justified in asking their President to take further action. The latter accordingly has been requested to send the following telegram to Government:—"That this meeting of the District Association regrets that no measures have been adopted by the authorities to put down the dacoities in this District. These dacoities have been on the increase since the holding of the Conference. The Association prays the Government to adopt the immediate measures. Memorial follows." We have said enough to show that the people of Chingleput have apparently good cause for their complaint; that there appears to be a skilful and well-organised gang of badmashes terrorising the District; and that the whole matter calls for immediate and careful enquiry by the higher Police authorities.—"Madras Mail."

The judgment of the Privy Council in the Oudh appeal of Sheo Pertab Bahadur Singh against the Allahabad Bank, writes the "Pioneer," is one that will probably be received with some surprise by lawyers and landlords in these Provinces. The case turned upon the power of a Hindu lady left sole possessors of an estate to dispose as she pleased of that estate beyond her lifetime. The lady in this case, one Janki Koer, had mortgaged a zemindari which she had inherited from her mother as a talukdari under the Oudh Estates Act of 1869 to the Allahabad Bank; and after her death, the money not having been repaid, the Bank commenced steps to realise. But this brought up the appellant Sheo Pertab Singh, her legal heir, with the plea, that as a Hindu she had had no legal power to alienate her estate beyond her lifetime. This contention was dismissed first by the Subordinate Judge and then by the Judicial Commissioner but on the third trial the Privy Council have held it to be good, thereby not only reversing the two previous judgments but as it would seem to the lay judgment clearly flying in the face of the letter and spirit of the Oudh Estates Act. It need hardly be said that except for the costs, the respondent Bank will suffer nothing, having had ample collateral security for the claim from the first. The subtleties of the law make it a matter of course for responsible lenders to be trebly safe in all transactions with Hindu ladies, and the result of the present case will not tend to relax the stringency of their precautions.

In an action in the London Divorce Court at the beginning of last month, the President, Sir F. Jeune, when the Jury could not agree, reminded them that in the olden time if the Jury could not agree at an Assiz trial they were taken to the edge of the County and turned into the nearest ditch.

Four policemen were kept busy on Thirty-fourth-street, New York, and a long line of cars was stopped, in order that a cat which had been five days in the "drip-pan" of the electric railroad might be rescued. Pussy showed her gratitude by vigorously scratching her preserver.

THE FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

Writing from Srinagar on Sunday last, a correspondent says the water has gone down two or three feet; parts of the bund are now dry, and the shops on it are opened again and doing a roaring business. The current is not nearly as strong, though the water still rushes through the breaches in the bund like a mill race. One is now better able to see the havoc created—crumbling houses, uprooted trees, overturned boates, a yacht sunk and only masts showing wrecks of a houseboat or two, and of a few dungas swept on the bund or over it. Apparently the longest stretch of sound bund is some 150 yards in length, opposite the Post Office. Crowds of houseboats, dungas, kitchen and boats are moored alongside this little bit of terra firma. Here are also the Post Office houseboats. We are only a mail or two in arrears, which is wonderful, considering the difficulties the Post Office staff has to contend with. Telegraphic communication is not restored yet, but messages are

INDIA AND THE FISCAL INQUIRY.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

LORD ELGIN.

In the House of Lords on July 10, the Earl of Elgin said he desired to say a few words on the subject before the House, as during his time in India there was a great deal of discussion on the imposition of the Customs duties of 1894. It made a great impression upon his mind, that on his arrival in India, with a rooted passion for free trade his first important duty should have been the introduction of a measure for the imposition of those duties; but he was sure the Marquis of Lansdowne, as his predecessor in the office of Viceroy of India, would agree that the necessity for those duties, for revenue purpose only, had become urgent before his arrival in India. They were moderate duties, but they were opposed by manufacturers on both sides, because they did not also affect their rival. It took three years to arrive at a solution of the difficulty, during which there was considerable friction in India. The solution proposed by Sir Henry fowler as Secretary of India, imposed Excise duties on Indian goods, and that measure also excited considerable opposition. At that time they had to deal solely with the relations between home and Indian merchants, but difficulties of that sort would now be increased tenfold and it would be necessary in safeguarding Indian interests to have regard, not only to the mother country, but to our Colonies. If the coal of the United Kingdom, for instance, was to have a preference in the colonial markets, what was to happen to Indian coal? It would be intolerable that Indian coal should be put at any disadvantage in markets such as Singapore, or even its next-door neighbour, Ceylon. Yet if that was to be avoided it would be necessary to have

A WHOLE SYSTEM OF RELATION,

not only between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, but between India and the Colonies also. With regard to Indian wheat and the supply wanted on the spot in case of famine, he sincerely hoped that famines would not be so often recurrent in the future as in the past but, apart from that, they must take wheat into account as an Indian export. The native of India did not live habitually on wheat, but on millets and other kinds of grain, and the wheat was exported. There had been a great extension of irrigation in India, the irrigated land was, in many cases, wheat land, and must be regarded as wheat-exporting areas. Therefore, the interest of India with regard to wheat would require consideration. India depended largely on its land revenue. But this land revenue was governed by a system of land settlement, and anything that disturbed the current rate of prices very materially affected the land settlement that had been made. In 1897 when himself his proposals had to be dealt with by most experienced officers of the Government of India, gave warning how much the Government might be affected by any disturbance of prices, not so much from the point of view of loss of revenue as of loss of confidence of the people in the settlement that had been made. (Opposition cheers.) If India was included in the scheme of the Government, the noble earl had show how many difficulties would present themselves; and he was not sorry that he did not go further than the noble earl did in regard to any question of excluding India from any plan. If it should be possible—he only put it hypothetically—to bring forward a great scheme which would confer benefit on the United Kingdom and its dependencies and India, should be excluded questions of difficulty would arise which it would be very disastrous to this country to excite. No system would be satisfactory which did not preserve for India the advantages which it had under the present trade system.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.—My lords, like the noble earls I have had the great privilege to be connected for a time with the administration of Indian affairs; and I realize as deeply as they do the immense importance of dealing with this subject in the most cautious spirit. I did not gather that the noble earl who spoke first introduced this matter to your lordships with any idea beyond that of eliciting from his Majesty's Government a statement of the procedure which they proposed to follow in so far as the inquiry in which we are committed will deal with India. I can hardly believe that he seriously expected that so soon after our announcement that an inquiry was to take place we should come down to this House and inform your lordships of the results which that inquiry is likely to have; nor, I think, can the noble earl have seriously believed that we should leave India altogether out of account in this matter. I understood the noble earl to have been perturbed by the fact that the Colonial Secretary, in certain speeches he has lately made, had made no reference to the case of India. I suggest to the noble earl an explanation of that fact. It is not a very profound one: it seems to me very obvious. It is that Mr. Chamberlain holds the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies and not that of Secretary of State for India and that, as this question had been brought to his attention in his official capacity and more particularly by the proceedings of the two great Colonial conferences, it was natural that he should deal with it as a Colonial question, and that, when he spoke of the effect of those proposals upon the Empire, he should have had in his mind more especially the Colonial Empire of Great Britain. Now, my lords, the noble earl asks us to tell him whether there is a plan for India. The object of the inquiry and the discussion which we have invited, and to which we have had important contributions this evening, is to determine whether a plan can be discovered and to what parts of the Empire that plan should be applied. But the noble earl assumed throughout his arguments that there was a plan, and that the plan had not been applied to India; and he gave a very alarming description of the disastrous consequences which such a policy would be likely to involve. I think it will be time to dwell upon any untoward effects when we have determined what our plan is to be, and when we have determined whether India is to be included within its scope. But when I come to the other question of the noble earl, whether India is to be included within the scope of the inquiry, there, I think, his request for information is a most legitimate one: and I answer unhesitatingly that India certainly does come within the scope of that investigation. And I say more, I cannot, in my mind, conceive that any Government should be found ready in a case of this kind to

IGNORE THE CASE OF INDIA

or even to contemplate the possibility of imposing on India a new fiscal system unsuited to her requirements and repugnant to the feelings of the Government and the people of that country. (Cheers.) With regard to the statements of the two noble earls, I listened attentively to them, and, so far as I was able to follow them, I do not think that I have any reason to differ from the description which they gave of the present fiscal arrangements of India and of their results. I readily, for example, admit the marked contrast that exists between the fiscal systems of India and of the great Colonies. The Colonial tariff systems are frankly protective. They are designed for the purpose of sheltering domestic industries from external competition. The Indian tariff, on the other hand, is, as has been truly said, a purely revenue tariff, and I therefore freely admit that, so far as the present situation is concerned, India is neither in a good position to give preferences to her friends nor to retaliate upon those who treat her in an unfriendly manner. Then I readily admit what has been said as to the immense importance of the export trade of India. That trade is largely carried on with foreign countries, and it is obvious that it is essential to India that that trade should be afforded the most favourable and most unrestricted outlets possible. (Cheers.) My lords, we also have to consider not only the interests of India, but the interests of this country as the great creditor of India. The greater part of the debt of India is, I believe, held in this country, and India, if I remember aright, has to remit on account of home charges 17 millions sterling per annum. It is perfectly plain that the weight of this heavy obligations falls very largely upon that export trade, the importance of which has been so well described. And not only that, but, as the noble earl told your lordship

INDIA IS A VERY LARGE CUSTOMER OF THIS COUNTRY.

I believe it is true that she takes from us imports exceeding the value of the whole of the imports of the self-governing Colonies, and those imports are no doubt paid for by India out of her gains in respect of the export trade, so that, if we in any way diminish her receipts from that export trade, we diminish her power of buying from us the commodities which she now takes from this country. All these are to my mind perfectly obvious matters, and I need not say they are matters which his Majesty's Government will have to take into their most careful consideration. I have listened with the utmost sympathy to what the noble earl said as to the necessity of considering not only the commercial and economic effects of changes of this kind but also the possible political effects of any alteration in the fiscal system of India. The noble earl old me the honour of quoting at length from a speech I delivered in this House in 1894. I confess that the passages which the noble earl quoted did not contain a single word which I now desire to retract. I attribute welcome the appeal which has been made to political as distinguished from purely economic considerations, because we too in laying our case before the public have had also to appeal to considerations of the same kind. It is a part of our argument also that it is necessary to deal with these great questions with an open mind, because, for political reasons, if we refuse to do so we shall alienate and offend those great self-governing Colonies who have on so many occasions generously entreated us to take these matters into our consideration. I am therefore perfectly willing to accept the proposition that these questions cannot be

DEALT WITH ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS ALONE

Pending the result of the investigation to which we are committed, it is of course impossible for us to answer by anticipation the problems which have been put before us this evening. The noble earl says to us, to India already treats you so liberally that supposing you hereafter decide to give preferential treatment to your Colonies you ought to give that preference to India without any further concession on her part. That is an argument which no doubt will have to be considered at the proper time, I may say in passing that I heard with interest what the noble earl said with regard to the export of wheat from India. My impression is that the amount of wheat available for export from India depends really not upon the amount of wheat produced so much as upon the amount of other food grains upon which a large portion of the population relies. If the harvest of these food grains is abudant, the wheat is not required for home consumption and my impression is that a large quantity of that wheat will in any circumstances be available for export and that no diminution of the kind which we are considering in these discussion would probably have very much effect one way or the other upon the volume exported. I give the figures from memory but I think I am right in saying that in 1898 we took from India wheat to the value of about £3,500,000; in 1900 we took "nil," and in 1901 we again took something like £3,000,000. With regard to the Indian part of the Inquiry I think I am justified in saying that no part of the inquiry is less likely to suffer from want of ample expert evidence or of due presentation of the facts. We have in this country a Secretary of State with his Council, and we have in India a Viceroy with his Council. On these Councils there are men of high position, of wide experience and absolutely independent character, many of them men who have had close and intimate acquaintance with all parts of the Indian Empire, and it seems to me perfectly clear that the criticisms and suggestions which we are likely to obtain from such men will form the most valuable testimony which it would be possible for us to procure in regard to such a subject.

THE NOBLE EARL ON THE CROSS BENCHES

the other evening expressed his opinion that this inquiry might well have been entrusted to a Royal Commission. I cannot bring myself to believe that any Royal Commission would be likely to produce with regard to India evidence to conclusive and trustworthy as the evidence which will be procurable from the two great Councils to which I referred a moment ago. I certainly say in reply to the noble earl that the Government of India will be fully consulted in regard to this question. We shall consider at the proper time in what form and to what extent the results of that consultation might be made public. But I make this general statement and I am glad to make it—that our policy is not to conduct this inquiry in a wooden-corner fashion, but to give the public the facts, the statistics, the information upon which we shall ourselves rely in forming our own judgment; and I say that not only in regard to the case of India, but in regard to all the subjects to which the inquiry will have reference I make this further remark—that we shall gladly welcome any assistance which we may receive from your lordships or any other quarters in suggesting information and evidence for which we might ask. I say that because I notice from the paper that motions are to be made for papers dealing on this subject. So far as our opportunities permit we shall gladly place in your lordships' possession any evidence which can be conveniently procured upon this most important matter.

LORD RIPON.

The Marquis of Ripon said he gathered from the speech of the noble marquis that the function of those who did not belong to the Government was to give information as to the points upon which they were to direct inquiry. He regretted that it had not been possible to get some more explicit information with regard to inquiry than had yet been vouchsafed. He felt that the part allotted to those who were not members of the Government was a useful part, but it might have been much more useful if the questions which they had put had been deemed worthy of an answer. They must accept the position offered to them an: do what they could in that House, where they had more liberty than in the other House, in which he did not observe that extreme desire to receive information which happily existed in the more generous minds of the Ministers who sat opposite. In his opinion the Government were bound to deal with Indian upon the same principle as that on which they intended to deal with the other parts of the Majesty's dominions. They could not give preferences to the self-governing Colonies without considering the extent of the claims which India might have to preferences on her side. Mr. Chamberlain's policy appeared to be to give a preference to the products of the self-governing Colonies for instance from Canada. But if we were to give a preference to Canada and to Canadian wheat and did not give the same preference to Indian wheat, we should be protecting Canada against India. This change of policy involved

VERY GRAVE CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

If he had thought that free trade would have injured India, he would never have been a party to it. He was convinced of the advantages of free trade for India when he supported that policy, and figures which had been quoted during the debate showed that in the result his confidence had been fully justified. But if free trade was to be abandoned by this country we could not refuse to India that freedom would be practised in the self-governing Colonies. The sources of revenue in India were limited, and there would be a natural desire to have recourse to import duties. There was a good deal of misunderstanding as to the object and effect of the Colonial Secretary's proposals. The Colonies would not give up their protective duties; and from Australia, and especially from New Zealand, words of good advice was heard from time to time, giving this country advice, came the declaration that preference to this country would not take the form of reduced duties, but of increase of duties against other countries. That was a dangerous policy. If this country abandoned the free-trade ground we could scarcely resist the claim of India to impose duties on British manufactures. All sorts of indefinite hopes, aspirations, and beliefs were being fostered in every direction in consequence of the vagueness of a statement made by his Majesty's Government, and now it had been said there would be further enlightenment on October 6. But they were not told what the reply to the October 6 statement would be made. There was grave danger in raising the hopes of the people of India that by import duties their cotton industry would be raised to a high pitch of prosperity. Something should be done to make matters more explicit, to the people of India the extent of the policy proposed. He was surprised to hear his noble friend say that the Government of India would be consulted; he had hoped that the Government of India had already been consulted.

LORD GOSCHEN.

Viscount Goschen was gratified to hear that full information would be collected and made public. The declaration of his noble friend was perfectly clear and explicit on that point, the most explicit statement they had had. He would only further ask, without asking the Government to give an absolute date, when there would be practically the information being placed in their hands. Was there any chance of the information being forthcoming before the beginning of October? It was extremely desirable that both sides should be equally well equipped for argument, and, later, the controversy, with accurate information. It would be unfair to both sides and to the public if a great portion of the information were in the hands of the Government while those who might feel themselves compelled to contest the Government view were still without the bulk of the information. He pressed his noble friend for an assurance that as soon as possible the information, though not complete, should be made public.

LORD REAY.

Lord Reay said that, in response to the invitation of the noble marquis, he would indicate some questions which he thought ought to be asked in the course of the inquiry which was to take place. One question was the effect of a bounty upon wheat and rice on the storage of those grains as against recurring famines. Further, what compensation would be given to the people of India, whose main food was rice, and what expectation had the Government that in the congested state of the labour market there would be a rise of wages? He did not suppose that the introduction of a system of old-age pensions in India was contemplated. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Then while the Indian agriculturist who grew rice and wheat would reap a benefit from the bounty, the ryot who did not grow them would not secure the bounty. He hoped inquiry would be made as to whether it was desirable to create a privileged class of agriculturists in this way. He laid great stress, too, on what Lord Elgin had said as to the influence of any increase in the price of agricultural produce on the revenue settlements. He could entirely endorse from his own experience his noble friend's contention that there would be great difficulty in enforcing the enhanced revenue assessment which would result from the artificial rise in price. With regard to tea, he asked how a preferential duty in favour of Indian tea would influence the trade which had just been made with China, and how it would influence the "open-door" policy, which they were always trying to force on China (Hear, hear.) Was there anything in the finances of India which called for a change? Those finances were in a very prosperous condition. They could not neglect the fact that the purchasing power of the natives of India was absolutely limited and to refuse them access to the cheapest market seemed to him to be an absolute injustice. (Hear hear.) He would deeply regret if they unsettled the minds of their Indian fellow subjects by putting before them the possibility of an experiment which he was convinced would, if tried, dis-turb the prosperity which had been such a marked feature of the system under which India had hitherto been governed. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Devonshire,—I only rise for the purpose of endeavouring to answer a question of the noble viscount behind me. The noble viscount has given me private notice of a question which he proposes to put to me next Tuesday and I will endeavour, as far as I am able, to ascertain before that time how soon it may be within the power of the Government to lay on the table the papers which it is their very anxious desire to lay as quickly as possible.

The subject then dropped.

BOER GRIEVANCES.

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA STATES HIS CASE.

SOME SEVERE CRITICISMS.

A LETTER by General Louis Botha, dated Pretoria, June 13th, is sent to the "Times" by Mr. Leonard Courtney. We make some extracts from this communication. General Botha writes:—

". . . as far as the Transvaal is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa has been a dismal failure and has left matters worse than he found them. We saw him only once, in a joint body as a public deputation. At the public meeting he adopted a line of reply which could not but be considered insulting, and which was so considered by everybody present. The main point to bear in mind is that an unprecedented war debt was placed on the Transvaal against the express declarations of the burgher representatives and without the consultation or concurrence of a single section of the population of the country. (The Johannesburg people, with whom Mr. Chamberlain negotiated, represented, General Botha remarks, nobody but themselves, unless it be their financial principals in Europe.")

The work of the Repatriation Department is a complete and dismal failure (continues General Botha). Lord Milner's despatches about the huge success of this department are nothing more than a fairy tale. Although this relief fund was in the Vereeniging conditions of surrender called a free grant, I have not yet met a single burger in the Transvaal who has received anything free or gratis from the Government, all relief having to be signed for or secured by sureties or promissory notes.

"THE GULF WHICH SEPARATES HIM FROM HIS CONQUERORS."

On the school and language question, the General writes:—

The Government has imported a number of English educational experts, under whose care and instructions the education of the Boer children is now directed to a goal which no Boer professes to foresee or understand. An intensely religious, moral, and conservative people, the Boers find their whole existence torn up by the roots, as it were, their children educated by strange people who may be Humanists or Sacerdotalists, and probably are, who do not know their language or modes of thought, who teach the children Dutch without knowing it, who teach them history which every child knows to be a travesty of the facts, and whose whole influence is unconsciously directed to making plain to the ordinary Boer the gulf which separates him from his conquerors.

Do you think asks General Botha, that such an educational system—administered too, with that red tape which before war almost unknown to this country—is a factor for conciliation in this country?

"TO DEGRADE SOUTH AFRICA FOR EVER."

As to the cry for cheap Chinese labour, General Botha says:—In other words, the vastly preponderant black population of South Africa must now be reinforced by hordes of the yellow races from Asia in order that the mining ventures of the Transvaal may pay dividends. These financial gentlemen are not deterred by the prospect that such a step will degrade South Africa for ever, and prevent it from being a country for white immigrants, and finally make it once more a black man's land. What feeling have they for South Africa or the coming generations of its people? We are convinced of their utter and naked selfishness; and, what is more, we are convinced of their futility and want of foresight in all matters of politics. Unfortunately, however reluctantly I say it, I have no doubt that the government of this country is almost completely dictated by the mining magnates. And that makes the situation all the more serious for the general population of the country, English as well as Dutch.

A NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

A singular misconception of their character has led the Government, General Botha asserts into a policy of firmness and assimilation, which has complated precluded all possibility of the Boers revising their notions of British policy. This is to them still the same policy of dry-as-dust Englishmen from the Cape and which has drenched South Africa in blood and tears. The consequence of all this is that the Transvaal is to-day in a most unhappy and dissatisfied temper. The English, even more than the Dutch, are bitterly complaining.

The General, however, finishes with a note of optimism: You must not infer from all this that the Boers are seething with discontent. There is a wonderful calm everywhere observable. All their energies are engaged in the work of rebuilding their homes and repairing the losses of the war. Nothing is more touching and inspires me with more hope for the future of the country than the whole-hearted way with which the people have thrown themselves into this work. The summer harvest was a failure because of the severe drought, but even now as much ploughing has been done for the winter as probably in any previous year."

GENERAL BOTHA TO REVISIT EUROPE.

The "Telegraph's" correspondent at the Dutch capital says that General Botha will arrive at The Hague in the course of a few weeks to deliberate with ex-President Kruger, Dr. Leyds, and other Boer leaders upon the situation in South Africa.

OUR BUSY KING.

HIS MAJESTY ON ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

THE King reviewed the Honourable Artillery Company on the Horse Guards Parade on Friday evening July 10. The scene, an extremely pretty one in the evening light, was witnessed by a large number of spectators, included among whom were Admiral Cotton and a number of officers of the United States Navy as well as the United States team of riflemen who have come over to compete for the Palma trophy. The men of the Honourable Artillery Corps under the command of their Colonel Lord Denbigh with Major Holdsworth, D.S.O., who commanded the C.I.V. battery in the South African War as adjutant and Major Wray commanding the H.A.C. Artillery were drawn up on the historic ground in two sections, the infantry, scarlet with black busbies, on the north of the ground, the artillerymen, black laced with yellow, on the south.

The King rode on to the ground between five and six o'clock, with Major-General Turner, Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, and Major-General Oliphant, commanding the Home District, in attendance. The King was accompanied by the Queen, who, with Princess Victoria, drove on to the ground. After the King has inspected the troops, the crops went by in line of companies and in batteries. After the advance in review order for the Royal Salute, the King addressed the corps.

The King said: Lord Denbigh, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Honourable Artillery Corps,—This is the first time I have inspected you since my accession, and I am very proud to do so as the Colonel-in-Chief of the corps. I congratulate Lord Denbigh in commanding so fine a corps. I was very glad to see how steady all ranks were on parade. I have heard the best accounts of you and both infantry and artillery were excellently reported to me while you were in camp. I hope this efficiency will continue. I shall always be proud to be your Colonel-in-Chief. About two hundred of you, I hear, are going to the United States of America for the centenary celebration of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Corps of Massachusetts—a corps that was an offshoot of your corps in the middle of the seventeenth century. You are sure to be most cordially received by the Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, for they appreciated the welcome they received over here a few years ago. I am glad to think that your visit will help to cement the bond of friendship which exists between England and the United States, as this is a matter of great importance, and I shall always be glad to know of it. I wish you a safe passage out and a safe return, and I shall be glad to hear what news you have to tell me when you return home.

CORDIAL MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The King has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:—

"To the President of the United States of America, July 9, 1903.

"I have the great pleasure of entertaining Admiral Cotton and the cappains of his squadron, and have just proposed your health with every feeling of cordiality and friendship.

EDWARD R. and I."

A BABY hippopotamus has made its welcome appearance in the Central Park Menagerie at New York. The mother of the young stranger, who weighs 25lbs, is named "Miss Murphy," but in private life is known as "Mrs. Caliph," as her husband rejoices in that euphonious name. This is "Miss Murphy's eighth baby. Mother and child are both doing well.

TARIFF REFORM.

SUPPORT FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

IMPORTANT LEAGUE FORMED.

FOR the purpose of promulgating Mr. Chamberlain's new fiscal policy and of securing support in the country for it, an important organisation has just been formed. This is the Tariff Reform League, and the Duke of Sutherland has consented to act as President.

In the course of a few days Mr. Chamberlain's principal supporters will be summoned to a meeting at which the Tariff Reform League will be formally constituted. In the meantime the proceedings of the league are being carried on by a strong provisional committee, which has—among other things—arranged for the absorption of the recently-formed Imperial Tariff League into this more important organisation.

It was felt by the founders of the new league that no good object would be served by the existence of several bodies working with the same object. They therefore approached the executive committee of the Imperial Tariff League, the members of which recognised the importance of united action, and readily consented to amalgamation with the larger and stronger organisation.

The business of the Tariff Reform League will be conducted from offices situated at 7, Pall Mall, London, S. W., and arrangements are being made for a very widespread dissemination of the points of the new policy.

The new League, a "St. Jame's Budget" representative was informed, has the support of a very large number of members of Parliament, and a large following outside Parliament can also be counted upon. Satisfaction is expressed that it has been found possible, by the absorption of the Imperial Tariff League, to concentrate the efforts of those who are desirous of seeing Mr. Chamberlain's proposals laid fully and fairly before the nation in one body. We understand that eight members of the committee of the last-named League will be included in the committee of the new organisation, and it is fully expected that all those who associate themselves with the Imperial Tariff League will give their support to the more important movement. Although the word Imperial does not find a place in the title of the new League, the organisation will address itself to the Imperial as well as to the national aspect of the question, Mr. Chamberlain's proposals affect the Empire.

That the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain only need to be fully explained to gain from them a large measure of support from the public is shown by the experience of the Barnard Castle election campaign. The lecturers who went down to the constituency on behalf of the Imperial Tariff League report that the electors have not only given them a patient hearing, but have expressed their sympathy with the aims of the Colonial Secretary.

INFORMATION TO BE READY SOON.

Lord Goschen asked the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords how far the Board of Trade has occasion to consider the excess of the country's imports over its exports could be accounted for by the amount earned by British shipping, insurance, agency commissions, and profits not included in the valuation of our exports, and by the interest on foreign investments.

The Duke of Devonshire said, there might be some doubt whether any statement, resting as it would be on speculative rather than on positive data, ought to be presented on the authority of a department of the Government, but he was in communication with the Board of Trade on the subject. His Grace added that a large amount of information had already been collected in connection with the fiscal inquiry but much of it required some revision and co-ordination. He was able, however, to inform the House that a considerable part of it would certainly be laid on the table before the end of the session, and he hoped much of it at a still earlier date.

ACTIVITY IN BIRMINGHAM.

Copies of the pamphlets issued by the Birmingham Tariff Committee, dealing with Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, are being applied for from all parts of the country. Hundreds of thousands of copies (says the the "Express") have already been issued, and the demand has necessitated the increase of the office staff and the opening of new premises. It is intended to hold a series of meetings in the city to consider the whole subject later in the year, and it is hoped that at least one of these will be addressed by Mr. Chamberlain.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY AN INVESTIGATOR.

"GREATLY HANDICAPPED."

"We are greatly handicapped," said one of the officials engaged on the inquiry into the fiscal system to a "St. James's Budget" representative "by the absolute lack of statistics bearing upon production in this country. No official records of the production in a single industry have been kept. The central organisations of about half a dozen trades compile statistics for their own purposes, and these we can have access to, but without displacing them in this lasting the material is less satisfactory than if it had been collected by a Government department. Not even unofficial figures are available in scores of industries.

But we keep records of exports?—True, but in an inquiry of the nature in which we are engaged, it would be wholly misleading to draw conclusive deductions as to the progress the country has made from them. As years go by, every year we are, great quantities of goods are sent over to England which are never intended for our people. They come here to be transhipped to other parts, and it is difficult to say with any degree of accuracy from the returns how much of the exports from this country are made here, and how much are of foreign manufacture. Comparisons as between our exports of the present day and those of fifty or sixty years ago, cannot, in my opinion, be of very great value in ascertaining how we have fared under Free Trade. They undoubtedly show a great increase, and the natural deduction to be drawn from them would be that this country had made enormous progress, but I am certain that if statistics had been kept of the production, the opinions now held of the blessings of Free Trade would be greatly modified. If comparisons are to be instituted as they will be in the course of the discussion on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, we will deceive ourselves unless we compare our progress with the progress made by other countries. Only by a comprehensive study of the statistics of our chief competitors shall we arrive at any useful conclusions regarding our position."

A meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has been fixed, we understand, for the 21st inst., in order to arrive at some decision respecting the attitude to be adopted by the Chamber on the proposed fiscal changes. The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire which as we have already mentioned is to take place in Montreal next month will be one of the most notable gatherings of commercial men that has ever taken place outside London. We understand that 137 associations have nominated over four hundred delegates in the following proportion:—

	Chambers	Delegates
United Kingdom	64	137
Canada	41	135
Other Colonies	22	40

One of the chief items on the agenda paper is a resolution dealing with the fiscal systems of the Empire, and to the conclusion which may be arrived at by the Congress great importance is being attached in commercial circles generally.

GERMANY'S THREAT.

INTERFERENCE IN BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS.

A Parliamentary Paper, containing "Correspondence with the Governments of Belgium and Germany as to their commercial relations with Great Britain and British Colonies," was issued on Monday.

This correspondence covers a period commencing in May, 1897, just before the denunciation of the old commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium by which the Colonies as well as the Mother country were held to be bound, and including the annual renewal of an arrangement under which Germany has hitherto granted the most favoured-nation treatment to Great Britain imports, except those of Canada, until December 31 next.

A GERMAN THREAT.

Baron von Richthofen (or the Chancellor) told Sir F. Lascelles, British Ambassador in Berlin, verbally, that if other British Colonies followed Canada's example, and large portions of the British Empire were to give preferential treatment to Great Britain, it would be very difficult to obtain the consent of the Reichstag to the prolongation of the most favoured-nation treatment to Great Britain herself.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REJOINDER.

That was on April 23, and on June 20, Lord Lansdowne wrote an important despatch to the Berlin Embassy, in which he said:—

You should in the first place remind the German Government that the treaty of 1865 between the United Kingdom and Germany was terminated by his Majesty's Government, in order that this country and her Colonies might be at liberty to make such arrangements as might be considered desirable in respect of their mutual trade. To this policy his Majesty's Government adhere. It was only after Germany had persistently refused to accord to Canadian products the same most-favoured-nation treatment that Canada accorded to German produce, that Canada was driven in self-defence to measures of retaliation. . . . Should the German Government however, persist in the attitude which they have taken upon this matter, . . . a very wide and serious issue must inevitably be raised involving the fiscal relations of this country and the German Empire.

GERMANY CLIMBS DOWN.

Baron Richthofen, in a letter of June 27 to the German Ambassador in London, stated the case on behalf of Germany, and pointed out that if the English Colonies were to be in a position to follow out their own Customs policy other countries must be allowed to treat them as separate Customs territories. With reference to the threat that Great Britain herself might possibly be deprived of most-favoured-nation treatment, Baron von Richthofen said that if at the time of the conversation with Sir F. Lascelles referred to above it was contemplated by mentioned that the German Reichstag might, in case of further inquiry to imports from Germany by the British Colonies, refuse to give after Dec. 31 next to Great Britain and her Colonies, or to one or more of those Colonies, the most-favoured-nation treatment that was because of the difficulty of getting the Reichstag to consent to the necessary law, which consent, however, is . . . absolutely necessary under the constitution of the Empire.

PUNISHING CANADA FOR FAVOURING BRITAIN.

In the final despatch of the series Lord Lansdowne replied July 8, to the German contention. German action, he writes, has incontestably had the effect of bringing about the loss by Canada of the relatively advantageous position which she occupied prior to 1897. A British Colony has been made to suffer not for discriminating against Germany in favour of other foreign countries, but for according preferential treatment to the imports of the Mother Country.

With reference to the threat regarding the United Kingdom, Lord Lansdowne writes:—

Baron von Richthofen apparently desires to treat this intimation, which he describes as having been confidentially made to Sir F. Lascelles as an other dictum of no great importance. It was, however, impossible for His Majesty's Government so to regard it. The announcement made in Baron von Richtofen's Note which was not marked confidential, and was of the most authoritative character, seemed to them at the time, and still seems to them, capable of no other interpretation than this: that if other British self-governing Colonies should follow the example of Canada and accord national treatment to British imports, the German Government might find themselves compelled to refuse not only to those Colonies but to Great Britain herself the treatment which, in view of the liberal terms upon which German imports are admitted to this country, we are entitled to expect upon the most ordinary grounds of reciprocity."

RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH.

THE PRIMATE'S ADVICE TO A DEPUTATION.

A DEPUTATION introducing to them the Clerical Declaration in regard to ritual waited upon the Archbishops of Lambeth Palace on Saturday, July 11. The deputation was composed as follows:—Deans of Christ Church, St. Paul's and Lichfield, Archdeacons Bourke, Dunlop, Reed Robeson, Simms Bodv, Jaff, Knox Little, Sir Henry Hoimes, Mandell, Tooley, Johnston, Dunstan, Grinch, Scott Holmes, Foxley Norris, Garry, Bramell, Jone, Pemefather, the Principal of King's College, the Wardens of Keble, Radley, and St. Boniface, Warminister, Prebendary Villiers, Revs. J. H. Crawley, Percy Dearmer, H. Hall Louis Clapton, W. Hobhouse, Edgar Smith, F. Fuller, F. Middleton, T. A. Lacey, W. S. Swayne, and Russell Wakefield. The deputation was stated to represent 4,000 clergy who had signed the declaration.

A MODUS VIVENDI.

Mr. Russell Wakefield in introducing the deputation, said he was quite aware that there must be parts of the declaration to which some of their Evangelical brethren could not give unreserved approval. He was also conscious that there were amongst High Churchmen some who would prefer certain expressions altered and certain clauses strengthened, but he believed that the declaration offered a working modus vivendi. It established a limit beyond which, without authority, any priest of the English Church could go. It at the same time made a claim, definite in character, on the part of those called High Churchmen. It held out a hand in loving greeting to all loyal members of all parties in the Church, and it asked that once for all they should agree to differ in details and yet work together for those great central truths which were so luminously made important than any particular expression of them.

Canon Body, representing York Province, Canon Jeff Canterbury Province, Canon Johnston the Theological Colleges, and Prebendary Montague Villiers the parochial clergy, also addressed the Primates.

THE POWERS OF THE BISHOPS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply, observed that it was desirable that it should be made perfectly clear that the great body of the High Churchmen of this country were absolutely loyal to the Church's authority and rule. Nothing could have been more emphatic than the assurances of the speakers on that point. The backbone of the declaration appeared to be Clause 2, which dealt with the Ornaments Rubric. They said they declared their belief that the Ornaments Rubric contained the ceremonial system which was lawful under the First Prayer-book of Edward VI. Much as he valued the declaration that had been made, he confessed he was still left in some doubt as to what would precisely be the outcome of that emphatic declaration. By their speeches he had, most thankfully, got to know what they did not mean. Canon Body had given a most powerful and eloquent exposition of what he understood was not meant by the declaration in his possession of absolutely loyal adherence to the present and not to a former Prayer-book and in his reference to repudiation by implication as well as in set terms. His Grace criticised the repudiation which was often so airily expressed of the opinion of the Privy Council simply because the person did not agree to the authority of the Privy Council. That was an opinion given by men, like Lords Selborne and Cairns, of great learning and trained powers of judgment, and the whole subject was far too difficult and complex a one for any responsible person to brush airily aside that opinion.

If these men were wrong it would have to be shown that subsequent information had come to light. That was an arguable point and he thought it not an impossible thing that they should ascertain what capable men to-day thought in view of more recent knowledge. He was entirely with the deputation that the bishops should not act autocratically. Every bishop tried to take counsel with those competent to advise him. That counsel might be made more formal and more public, but while he welcome their declaration on that point it was necessary to speak with some caution before they could say consultation was necessary in every case.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

All co-operation on the part of the bishops and clergy on this matter was helpful, and was not only expedient but essential. It was especially desirable at this time that it should be made perfectly clear that the great body of High Churchmen, as many of them knew to be an indisputable fact, but which was sometimes, one would almost think, wilfully misunderstood outside, were absolutely loyal to their Church's system, authority, and rule. (Hear, hear.) Their chairman had quoted with approval the utterance of certain laymen, who simply asked that those who ruled should govern. That he understood to be part of the position taken up by the deputation. Such help from them was at this time particularly valuable for the sake of all, and most of all for those outside who misunderstood the position of the High Churchmen. Dealing with the various points raised by the deputation his Grace pointed out that whereas they were such as to call for very careful consideration he agreed with much that was urged. His grace went on to point out the danger of proceedings which had been instituted failing saying the arguments had been constantly heard that because the proceedings against Mr. Bennet, of Sirond for extreme High Church teaching had been taken there that teaching had been legitimatised. The Bishops were at that hour considering with the utmost care what was their duty in such cases and what power was given to them for the suppression of erroneous and unsound teaching.

The Archbishop of York also thanked the deputation but warned them against being over-sanguine as to the acceptance of all the suggestions laid down in the declaration.

A ROMANTIC marriage has just been celebrated in New York, Miss Bessie Wakely, daughter of a well-known sportsman, being united to Fireman Edward Sweeny, who rescued her from the burning Windsor Hotel in 1899.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior.

"**Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

DICKENS IN THE DOCK,

THE article was entitled "The License of Modern Novelists," and there occurred the following noteworthy sentence:—"Even the catastrophe is evidently borrowed from the recent fall of houses in Tottenham-court-road, which happens to have appeared in the news-papers at a convenient period. This brought forth a scathing reply from Dickens. He showed that from the very first presentation of the old house its rotten and crazy condition was laboriously kept before the reader, that the idea had been elaborately kept in the mind of the reader during the two years which the story ran in serial form. Furthermore, "Mr. Dickens now publicly declares, on his word and honour, that the catastrophe was written, was engraved on steel, was printed, had passed through the hands of compositors, readers for the Press, and Pressmen, and was in type and in proof in the printing house of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, before the accident in Tottenham-court-road occurred."

TRIUMPHANT SUPERSTITION.

Caister lifeboatmen never turn back, but they will not have their boat launched on a Friday. Greater men than they have been, and are still, influenced by a horror of inaugurating any serious undertaking on a Friday. Bismarck, who disavowed his abhorrence of the day, and of the dislike of the number thirteen commonly attributed to him was once betrayed into remarking, in speaking of a defeat which the German arms sustained in the campaign of 1870, "I beg you to observe, gentlemen, that that happened on a Friday." Dream had a special significance for him. He told one he had had to the Emperor William I. in which he had fancied himself opposed by an enormous rock, which had instantly disappeared upon his bringing his walking stick to bear upon it. The Kaiser, having in his mind his Chancellor's vision, gave him a walking-stick as a Christmas present, to the intense pleasure of the man of blood and iron. A couple of years later he turned one of his dreams to account. The deputies were opposing a bill which he had desired to pass, so he told them of a horried vision he had had, in which he saw the map of Germany rot and crumble away in his hands. He got his Act.

MODERN CREDULITIES.

When leaders of men plead guilty to entertaining superstitions, it is not a matter for wonder that less cultured minds are suscep ible, to absurd credulities, For generations past, family after family has been devoutly carrying home water from Aldgate pump, in the belief that the fluid possessed miraculous medicinal properties. It may do, too, but if so it differs strangely from the rest of the water drawn from the same source, the mains of the New River Company. A few months ago we were shown that even at this age belief in witchcraft prevails in rural England. A Bottisham, Cambridgeshire carter, believing his horses bewitched, procured from the

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

BRITISH ALLIANCES AND FRIENDSHIPS.

THE correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—Berlin, July 12.—The visits of King Edward to Portugal, Italy, and France, followed by the reception of President Loubet in London and the toasts and sentiments exchanged on the occasion of the presence of the American Squadron, have brought home with overwhelming force to the minds of German politicians certain facts which have sometimes been studiously ignored in this country. There is reason to believe that for many years the German Foreign Office saw the latent possibility of a development such as that which is now in progress, and semi-official warnings have from time to time been adressed to the noisier class of German Chauvinists. The inconsistency between these semi-official declarations and certain official words and deeds still remains unexplained, and any attempt to explain it would only awaken fresh controversy. It is in no spirit of unworthy exultation, but rather with a friendly sense of satisfaction, that the awakening of German public opinion to the realities of the situation should be welcomed, since fuller knowledge will perhaps be followed by a more sensible attitude.

In the first place, the leading part played by King Edward in the development of British foreign relations is beginning to be generally recognised. One of the Berlin journals animadverts upon the grave mistake which was committed by those who assumed that the present ruler of the British Empire would not make his royal influence, his knowledge of the world, and his personal tact felt in the domain of foreign affairs. It is pointed out that the results of the King's visits to Lisbon, Rome, and Paris are alone sufficient to open the eyes of Germans to the significance of the British Sovereign's personality. And it is freely admitted that the more immediate results of the King's recent journey are only a part of what the nation has to thank him for in the conduct of its foreign relations. Englishmen of this generation have never desired or needed to appeal to the opinion of outsiders for recognition of the qualities of their rulers, but they may legitimately experience a quiet satisfaction, especially when they reside abroad, at seeing detractors and calumniators of the British Crown silenced or even converted to saner views of the peaceful logic of facts.

A second feature of the situation which begins to be appreciated is the popularity, in the best sense of the word, which the foreign policy of his Majesty's Government enjoys. The attempts to make out that the whole British nation, including even the Parliamentary Opposition, does not stand behind the Government in its friendship with America, France, and Italy, and in its alliances with Portugal and Japan are daily becoming more intermittent and feeble. The friendship of the nations which on both sides of the Atlantic stand for progress is the path of liberty was dimly felt to exist before it found adequate expression. Now that it has assumed outward and visible form no one ventures to gainsay it. It is felt to be a kind of Gulf Stream which encircles and warms the whole world, and which by the happiest coincidence bears everywhere with it the surest guarantee of freedom in the invincible and unapproachable naval power of the co-operating Empires and States. The most practical politicians in this country of "Realpolitik" begin to reckon with the new and pacific coalition as being without any exaggeration the most powerful the world has ever seen.

In the case of one of the predominant partners in this international league of friendship—France—the attempts to make out that the "entente" cordiale lacks any real and working basis are being gradually abandoned.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The "Temps" publishes a letter from the committee of propaganda in favour of a permanent treaty of arbitration between France and Great Britain. The chairman of the committee is M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. The object of this letter, which is addressed to M. Delcassé, is to call the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the considerable movement of public opinion in the two countries in favour of an Anglo-French treaty of arbitration. It concludes thus:—

"The committee, strictly confining itself to its mission of general propaganda, does not advocate any one of the schemes in particular, but merely communicates them to you as documentary material while respectfully pointing out to you the vague but widespread idea that an Anglo-French arbitration treaty has been taken up. The committee is of opinion that the Government would be responding to a real want by taking advantage of the present exceptionally favourable circumstances to open an inquiry, and that the reciprocal views of the Chiefs of State would thus leave durable and ever-beneficent traces in history."

THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

The "Standard" correspondent at Paris telegraphs (July 18):—The London correspondent of the "Matin" professes to give from information received from a diplomatic source, a general idea of the questions which were discussed at the recent interview, in Downing Street, between M. Delcassé and Lord Lansdown. He does not pretend to know the precise terms of the decisions arrived at and they did not, he says, form the subject of any written convention; but he declares that there was a verbal understanding in regard to parallel action by the foreign representatives of the two countries on certain international problems which are regarded as dangerous to the maintenance of general peace. He ventures to state that the French and English Governments have agreed to the revision of certain clauses of the commercial treaties existing between the two nations, and that this revision will form the subject of a written convention, the drafting of which will be entrusted to the respective Ambassadors of the two Powers.

With regard to the political accord, the following are said to be the points on which a rough agreement has been arrived at. The question of the Caliken Peninsula being, in present circumstances, considered the most serious, England, according to the "Patrie's" correspondent, agrees to collaborate with the representatives of France and Russia at Constantinople, Sofia, and Belgrade, to prevent the agitation in Macedonia leading to the outbreak of war. The correspondent affirms that, in connection with this understanding, Lord Lansdowne at once summoned Sir Francis Plunkett, British Ambassador at Vienna to London, to give him instructions. The exchanges of views between the two Ministers relative to Morocco is, the same correspondent states, to the decision to maintain the "status quo"; that is to say, the Governments of the present Sultan Abdul Aziz. In the event of the successes of the Pretender endangering the Sultan's authority the two Powers, says the correspondent, would give him assistance in re-establishing his authority and in pacifying the revolted regions.

In the Far East the policy of the two nations in accord with that of the Powers represented at the Tien-tsin Conference will tend its said towards the maintenance of peace on the basis of existing treaties and engagements contracted by the Powers.

According to this author, no other question pending between the two countries was touched upon at the interview, but attention was touched upon these or any other questions which might arise would, when the occasion presented itself, be examined in a spirit of mutual good will.

RUSSIAN OPINIONS.

We give the following telegrams:—St. Petersburg, July 7 (Reuter).—Commenting on King Edward's visit to France and President Loubet's return visit to England, the "Novosti" presumes that a little more importance must be attached to this exchange of visits than if they were simple acts of courtesy, as says the journal, they testify to a political "rapprochement" between France and Great Britain, although such a rapprochement may not be reduced to any specific form. "There can be no question," continues the "Novosti," "of a formal alliance between these two Powers, their present rapprochement being but an accentuation of the hitherto antagonism which has always existed between them and will never disappear. Nevertheless President Loubet's journey to London may strengthen the good relations of Great Britain with France, and thus exercise a beneficent influence from the point of view of the maintenance of peace in Europe."

July 8.—The Russian Press comments only very soberly and in a very reserved tone on the visit of President Loubet to King Edward. Neither the "Nowoe Vremya," the "Novosti," nor other organs consider that the visit can have the effect, or can even have had the object, of bringing about a close rapprochement, and still less an alliance, between Great Britain and France, but they express the opinion that it will inevitably contribute to an improvement in the mutual relations of the two countries, and, consequently to the consolidation of the peace of Europe.

It seems to us, adds the "Novoe Vremya," that if ever Great Britain and France were to enter into close political relations it would be rather through the agency of Russia, whose interests could be more easily reconciled from those of Great Britain than the latter's interests could be from those of France. The British would only need to abandon the idea of advancing the frontiers of the Indian Empire to the Shatt-el-Arab, as also of extending their influence to the north of the Yang-tse Valley, and the Anglo-Russian Question in Asia would immediately lose its acute character, with the result that a field of action would be opened for the reconciliation of two rival Powers."

Odessa, (July 8.) "Standard".—The Russian Press and people much too sad and circumspection in its comments on the visit of the French President to the English Court and metropolis; but even the most jealous and professedly sympathetic of the St. Petersburg journals do not succeed very well in concealing the underlying displeasure with which they regard the event from a political point of view. They will not admit the right, among other things, of the London Press to describe the Anglo-French festivities as consummating, in the literal meaning of term, a long desirable "entente cordiale" between the two neighbours. The telegraphed descriptions of the hearty and splendid reception accorded to President Loubet have, I have authority for stating, been very much abridged by several prominent Russian organs.

THE CZAR AND ENGLAND.

POSSIBLE VISIT TO LONDON.

Paris, July 13 (Standard).—The London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" says that he has learned, from a generally well-informed source, that negotiations were entered into some time ago between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg on the subject of a visit by the Czar to the King. Those negotiations, he says, have been crowned with success, and, he adds, "If the news is correct it is unnecessary for me to insist on the importance of such a visit coming immediately after that of the President of the French Republic. It is quite possible that the Empress may accompany the Czar."

THE DYING POPE.

TEXT OF HIS LAST POEM.

WHEN the mail left, the Pope still lingered but his condition had become increasingly serious. Now and again his Holiness rallied, but soon relapsed into a semi-unconscious state.

CRITICISING DR. LAPPONI.

Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's medical attendant, was subjected to a great deal of criticism in some organs of the Press in regard to his treatment of the illustrious patient. It was urged that the Pope would not have contracted his present illness if he had not been allowed to go into the Vatican garden when he was far from well.

THE POPE'S SUCCESSOR.

The "Giornale d'Italia" publishes an account of an interview with a Cardinal, who is represented to have said:—"The Conclave will be a long one, because the candidates are numerous. The candidacy of Cardinal Gotti will be opposed by Cardinal Rampolla and his friends, because Cardinal Gotti is an opponent of the Pontifical policy towards France. If Cardinal Gotti were elected, we should have a Pope more religious than political, conciliatory and favourable to a rapprochement with Germany. It is still uncertain whether Cardinal Agliardi will stand as candidate. His friends of the Christian Democracy support him. He would be a Pope more interested in social than in political questions."

THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

When the Conclave meets the Portuguese Ambassador to the Holy See, Senhor Martins d'Antas, as doyen of the diplomatic body, will assume the police of the Conclave; that is to say, he will become the intermediary between the Powers and the provisional government of the Holy See for the purpose of any communications that may pass. While the Cardinals are shut up the Ambassador will maintain direct relations with the secretary of the Consistorial congregation, which represents the provisional government of the Church outside the Conclave. It is reported that Mgr. Marini will be appointed secretary of the Consistory.

THE RIGHT TO VETO.

The "Neue Freie Presse" writes:—"The statement reaches here from Paris that Austria-Hungary intends in the event of a conclave assembling to exercise her right of veto against Cardinal Rampolla. The friends of the Cardinal Secretary of State may, it is true, wish to procure for his Eminence a martyr's halo. It does not seem likely, however, that the Austro-Hungarian Government really desire to make a political martyr of Cardinal Rampolla."

The right of exclusion or "exclusiva" sententi is a general right of assent or dissent in the filling of posts in the Catholic Church. It is more especially used to denote a right possessed since the sixteenth century by each of the larger Catholic States—namely, Austria, France, Spain, and formerly Naples, to declare one Cardinal ineligible for the Papal Throne.

THE POPE'S LAST POEM.

The following is the text of the poem alleged to have been composed by the Pope on the first day of his present illness. It has since been stated that it was composed some time prior to his indisposition. It is entitled:—

N CTURNA INGEMISCENTIS ANIMAE MEDITATIO.

Fatalis ruit hora, Leo, jam tempus abire est,
Pro Meritisque viam carpere perpetuam.
Quae te sors maneat? coelum sperare jubebunt
Largus consulerat quae tibi dona Deus.
At summas claves, formenso pondera muncis,
Quo tibi gestum annos: haec meditare gemens.
Qui nunquo in populis excelso praetat honore,
Hei misero! possis acrius inde fuit.
Haec inter trepido. Dulcis succurrit imago
Dulcior atque animo vox sonat alloquii.
Quid te tanta premit formido? cavique peracti
Quid seriem repetens tristia corde foves?
Christus agens miserans humili, veniamque rogantis
Crebrum, oh filias! eluet omne tibi.

AN ENGLISH VERSION.

The following is an English version of the Popes poem:—

Leo, the sands are running out; now sounds the trumpet call

In summons to the eternal way toward the Judge of all.

What fate awaits thee at the last? The highest hopes of Heaven

Are by the bountecusness of God unto His servant given;

But those great keys whose onerous weight has burdened many years

Bid thee review the anxious past with humble, contrite tears,

For he whose fate in life has been honour or fame to win

Must pay the heaviest penalty for the most trifling sin.

Trembling before such awful thoughts the Saviour's image springs

Before my eyes, and in my ears His tender message rings:

Why over-pressed with such alarm? Why, conning o'er the mark

That thou hast played upon this earth, so grave and sad a heart?

Christ is at hand to pity: none shall pardon ask in vain,

And from the true believer's soul He will wash every strain.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	5	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	2	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Naagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	6	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	17	10	71
Same date last year	7	2	83

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	6	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	10	11	85
Total plague deaths to date	254,231	214,532	
Same date last year	8	8	102

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A PARIS correspondent of "Nature" writes: On July 3rd the "Temps" resolved to send a message round the world by telegraphy, using the Anglo-French system of transoceanic cables. The message was sent from Paris at 11 a.m. and consisted of the two words, "Temps," "Paris," with the indication of the route, via Malta, Aden, Singapore, Brisbane, Vancouver, and French Atlantic Cable. As the indication of the route is not paid for, the cost of the experiment was only 13s, 1½d. No previous explanation or preliminary notice had been served to the several companies, but the organization of the Anglo-French system is so perfect that the message arrived at the "Temps" office at 5-30 p.m. The time spent had been six hours for travelling about 40,000 miles, a measure of the commercial speed of electricity on the occasion of the inauguration of the American, Sandwich, Philippine, and Hong Kong system.

Very few people credit the story of the ear of wheat found in the hand of a mummy which was planted and germinated after being buried for thousands of years. The seed laboratory of the United States Agricultural Department is undertaking a series of experiments to determine the life of a seed. For these experiments 112 different samples of seeds have been selected, representing 109 species, 84 genera, and 24 families. These include seeds of most of the common field and garden plants, as well as seeds of many of the grasses and the most noxious weeds. The samples of seeds were mixed with dry clay and packed in well-baked pots, and these pots were all buried last September in a heavy clay soil at depths varying from six inches to three and half feet. Altogether 32 complete sets have been buried, including 3,584 pots, and it is intended to take up one of each from time to time. These tests will be made at the end of one, two, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty, and fifty years. The experimenters are of opinion that a great many of these buried at the depth of six inches will not have survived one year. Professor T. T. Durel who is directing the experiment, thinks it unlikely that any of the seeds will survive fifty years.

Mr. William Godden writes to point out the error made by newspapers which record a particular temperature in the shade, and a much higher one in the sun. When we speak of hot or cold weather, he says, we are really referring to the state of the atmosphere about us out of doors. That atmosphere is mobile, and is speedily heated uniformly by conviction currents set up within it. So that it is approximately as warm in the shade on a hot day as it is in the sunbeams. Hence scientific observations are taken from a screened thermometer—an isolated thermometer hanging in the shade. The temperature of the air cannot be got from such an instrument hanging in the sun. Mr. Godden points out that the news paragraphs speak of temperatures of 136 and 140 in the sun. But the temperature which can be induced in a thermometer by exposing it to the sun depends on its size, shape, and colour, and has nothing whatever to do with the air temperature.

Mr. Hugh Clements writes with regard to his weather prediction of a drier period from June 8 to 18, which was so tremendously falsified, that he is sorry to have unintentionally led me astray says a home Editor. It was not a prediction for 1903 at all, but a statement for 1902. In reply I can only quote the prediction itself. Mr. Clements gave a table of the rainy days in June, 1841, 1872, 1886 1895 and 1902 and concluded: In this table I have entered the amount of rainfall for the corresponding days for June 1903 for the other years given. From this table it may be observed that there will be pulses of rain on or round the 3rd, 7th, 11th, 15th, 21st, 25th, and 29th. The table generally indicates for June, 1903, a drier period from 8th to 18th, and wetter period afterwards. It will be interesting to compare the actual rainfall with that given. There the passage ends. If Mr. Clements meant the statement about a drier period as a statement about 1902, and not a prediction, his English is difficult to construe.

The annual report of the Marine Biological Association gives interesting particulars of the investigations which are being carried on by the Huxley in the North Sea. Over 34,000 fishes have been measured, the majority being flat-fish. The animal life of the bottom has been systematically studied from the point of view of distribution, and the food-contents of about 3,000 fishes have been examined and determined. Fishermen on a large number of boats have been supplied with forms for reports, and are entering on their voluntary scientific duties with zeal and intelligence. Large numbers of plaice were marked and liberated south of the latitude of Bridlington, and the results show quite surprising travelling powers among these fish. They indicate that during December and January there was a marked migration southwards and westwards of the small plaice previously congregated in the inshore grounds of the northern and western coasts of Holland, the distances travelled being in many cases from one hundred to one hundred and sixty miles in six weeks or two months. Over ten per cent. of the fish liberated have already been recovered. Although it is not proposed to draw conclusions at the present stage of the inquiry, these results already suggest that the supply of flat-fish in the southern part of the North Sea, as far south as the Thames estuary, is maintained to some extent by immigrations of small fish from the nurseries off the north coast of Holland.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, U.S., Dr. Spitzka read an interesting paper on the cerebral characteristics of distinguished men, with special reference to the late Major J. W. Powell. Dr. Spitzka has tabulated the weights of 97 brains of men eminent in art, science, and the professions. As compared with the series of ordinary brains collected by Bischoff and Marchand, they were, on the whole, decidedly heavier. A further analysis showed that men of the higher intellectual occupations, for example, the mathematical sciences, involving the most complex mechanisms of the mind, men of original research, and strong characters like Ben Butler or Daniel Webster, possess the heaviest brains.

The increase of brain weight by growth is related to increase of cranial capacity, along with development of brachycephaly, or broad headedness. As for the surface of the brain, that of an intellectual man is likely to exhibit a greater complexity in the convolutions. The differences, too, in the extent of some areas of the surfaces, for instance, the associative areas, is plain and measurable. Particularly important in this respect is the insula (Island of Reil), probably the purest association centre in the brain. It usually shows a superior development in men whose powers of speech are of a high order. Powell's brain weighed 1,488 grams, or above the average of the 97 brains of eminent men. It was chiefly distinguished for a redundancy in the subparietal association area on the right side, and is perhaps related to his keen observation and power of generalising his observations.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences Paris, M. Laveran held out hopes of getting an antitoxic serum for the malady of sleep, which affects negroes of equatorial Africa. It is, he believes due to the blood swarming with trypanosomes, and as an antitoxic serum for trypanosomes can be obtained from human blood, it is possible that another can be got from animal blood.

On July 1, Mr. W. F. Denning observed a large white spot on the north side of the dark belt north of the equator of Saturn, He roughly estimates that it would be on the central meridian of the planet at about 14 hours, 1 minute. It appears to be a luminous disturbance, and had been observed on June 23 by Barnard, of Yerkes Observatory, U.S.

M. de Montessus finds that a zone of 15 degrees on the great circle between the Pacific Coast of America and Asia includes the epicentres of 64,000 seismic, or earthquake, localities. A zone of the same width on a great circle running through the Mediterranean, Caucasus, Himalayas, India, New Zealand, and the Antilles includes 84,000 epicentres. There are only a relatively small number of centres of earthquake disturbance outside these bounds.

An improved respirator of oxygen for asphyxiated and other patients has been devised by Dr. Guglielmetti, of Monte Carlo, and was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris. It is carried in a portable box, and is always ready to act. It can serve in the transport of living fish by rail to oxygenate without renewing the water.

M. Rozar has invented an electro-typograph, or composing machine, which acts at a distance. Its object is to compose the same text in several cities at the same time. It is rather too complicated for description here, but an account of it appears in the transactions of the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

The Americans possess one or two mountain laboratories. For several years the University of Montana has had a byological station and laboratory at Flathead, Lake Montana. The work includes field study, collecting and classifying specimens, and so forth. Students are taken in the season. The idea seems a good one.

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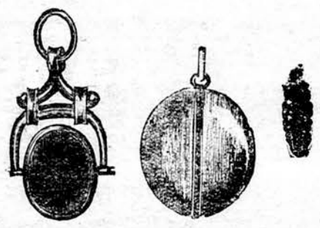

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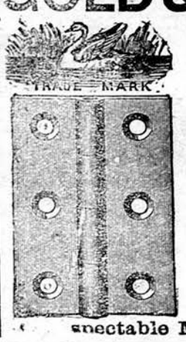

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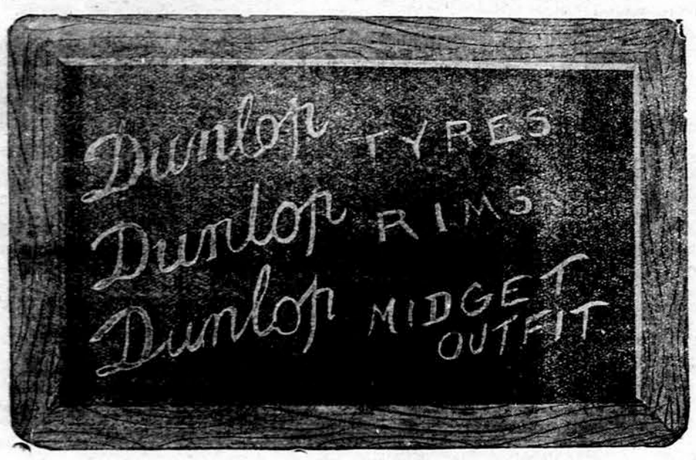

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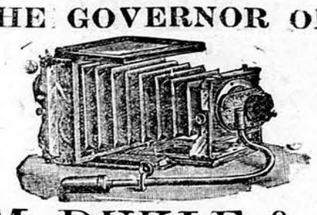

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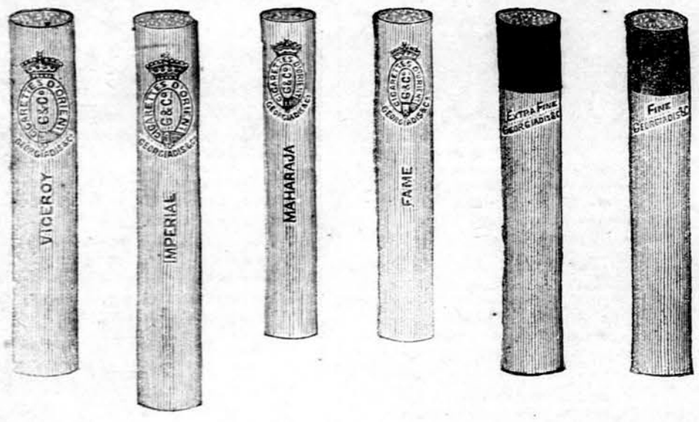

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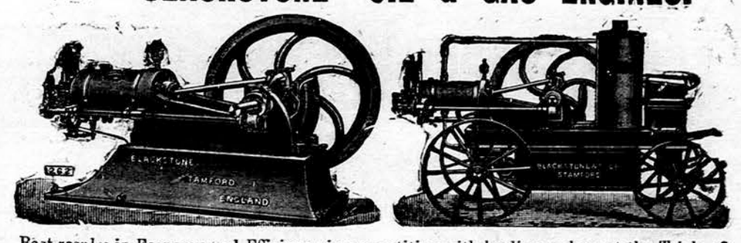

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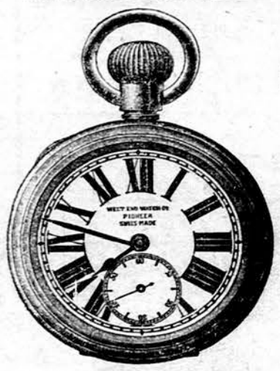

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Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

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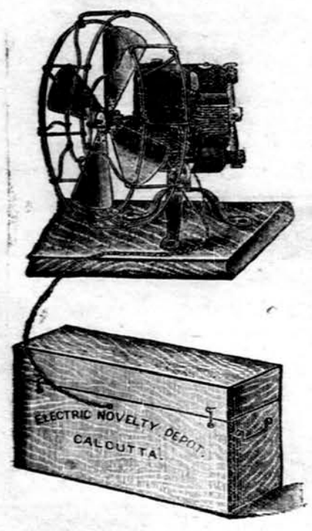

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Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10
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Complete with battery, rose, cord and push ...Rs. 10
ELECTRIC WALKING STICK.
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Complete with battery, box, lamp, wire, beautiful fancy colour shade and charge ... ...Rs. 20
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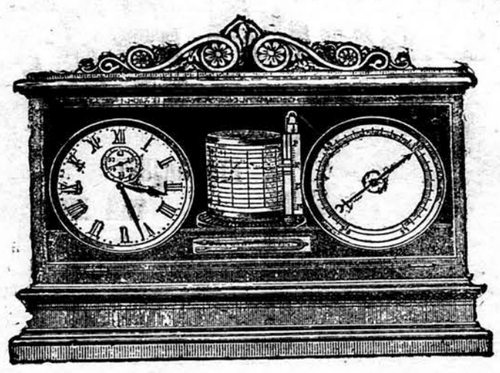
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

BAROGRAPH
OR
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

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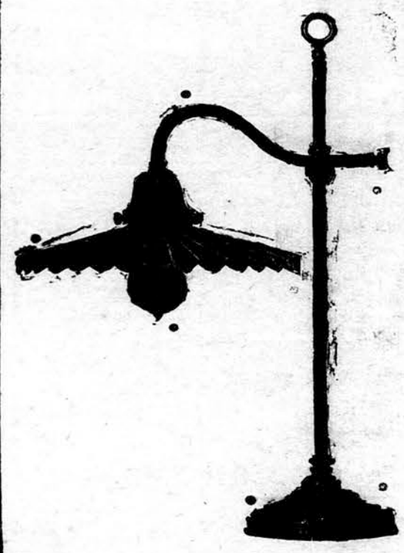

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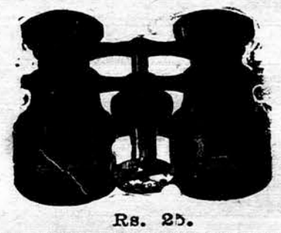
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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